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Playing The Horses



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Anantharam stepped lightly out of the bus and walked briskly towards the stately buildings in which the Office of the Shipping Agents was situated. The time was a quarter to ten and the morning sun was blazing with the usual severity of mid-April. His stiff collar was making him uncomfortable, but the appendage round his neck was a necessary formality. There was a suppressed excitement on his face. If his mission was successful that day, if he was able to secure the job, his immediate troubles would be at an end.

This thought had kept repeating itself in Ananth's mind throughout the morning. At the moment he was not without a job but the meagre sixty-five he was paid for hammering at a typewriter from morn till dusk had not been enough to make both ends meet. Six months ago he had been advised to take to short-hand seriously, for stenographers were in short supply and netted a three figure salary. What a difference that would make! Life would be a bit easier. Sivaraman, his brother need not be in monthly dread of being asked to stay away from school for non-remittance of the usual fees. Uncle Achyut—the dear old man who had brought him up—would have some more comforts. Even he could have a new pair of shoes and some more clothing. As things were, the irregularity of his Dhobi sometimes gave him no end of trouble. The vision of the extra comforts had acted as a spur. He had applied himself diligently to the task. The short-hand course had cost him five rupees a month by way of tuition fees, note books, etc. But it was a good investment; it would mean that he had to forego his afternoon coffee for the time being.

Many obstacles had been overcome. Work in his office was always heavy. His back ached usually after the day-long slooping over the typewriter and the scanning of the manuscripts. Shorthand is a subject which requires a lot of practice. An hour in the mornings at the Institute and ninety minutes of practice at home were absolutely necessary, if any rapid progress was to be achieved. In between, he had to grapple with minor worries such as the domestic budget, etc. The landlord was rather strict about the switching off of lights at ten-thirty each night and that set a time limit. He could not afford to be on bad terms with the house owner with accommodation so scarce. Yet he had carried on with determination. He battled night and day with the hooking, the doubling, the contractions, the halving and finally the phraseography, with problems such as the milkman's dues, the monthly rent, the dhobi account and so on, hovering at the back of his mind.

And now here was the reward for his labour. A stenographer's post was not available in the office he was working—a firm dealing in import and export business in a small way—but his boss had been generous. He had offered to release him, the moment he was able to get a better footing elsewhere. Ananth had come to know of a vacancy of a stenographer's post on one hundred rupees a month in the Shipping Agents Office and had applied. Now he was on his way for an interview and a test....If he got the job....

* * *
Ananth was asked to wait in a small ante-room. The manager who was to interview him was busy and would probably be so for some more time. There was another occupant in the room—a young girl, smartly dressed in Western fashion. He gave her a quick glance. An Anglo-Indian, he decided. She was wearing a blue linen coat and skirt and Ananth noticed that they matched up with her eyes. She wore no stockings and had on a pair of little white kid court shoes striped in blue. An ornamented leather hand bag of a lightish blue hue, lay on her lap. A soft white straw hat lay besides her. The dress was well becoming of her, though obviously they had seen better days. There was a look of expectancy in her eyes. Ananth felt that she was waiting for somebody.

A young man of business-like appearance entered the room and addressing the two of them said that the manager would be free to see and test them in about ten minutes time. He left as abruptly as he had come in.

The significance of what he had heard slowly dawned on Ananth. As far as he knew—he had made careful enquiries—there was only one vacancy available. So here was a competitor. He must do his best. These girls were usually good stenos. His steady practice would not let him down. Besides, he could do sixty a minute on the typewriter. And, he needed the job so badly....Then a

thought struck him suddenly. His fingers beat a nervous tattoo. Supposing she was also badly in need. His mind was confused. What did it matter. His own worries must come first. There was no time for thinking about others now. Besides, the woman's place was in the home. They ought to marry and let the men folk do the earning.

"Are you keen on this job", the girl broke the silence. So her mind was working on the same lines.

"Well, in a way, yes", he replied. "It would make some difference." He did not want to let her know how badly he wanted the job.

"In my case it would make an ocean of difference", she volunteered. "On my getting this job depends the future of two other souls. Let us hope that the better person gets the post," she ended philosophically.

Ananth was silent for some time. Before he could think of anything suitable to say, they were called in—the lady first and then he. Half an hour later they were back in the ante-room. The interview and the test were over and the results would be known in a few minutes.

"I think I did fairly well," the girl said.

"It's the same case here," he countered.

Then the manager came in. "Well, I am sorry there is a vacancy for only one of you here", he spoke in a calm, well-defined and authoritative way, "Both of you have done the test equally well. I have to make my choice on other considerations. Mr. Anantharam has some experience behind him and so, madam, I am sorry to send you back disappointed."

There was a quickening of his heartbeat when Ananth heard this and instinctively he looked at the girl. There was a marked change.

blunder he had made! The enormity of his rashness astonished him. She was probably enjoying herself in the safety of the job he so badly needed. Perhaps, she did not even know that he had backed out just to make room for her. Even if she had at the moment realised his gesture, she would have forgotten it. He had read a lot of the ways of women. 'Frailty, thy name is woman', the Prince of Denmark had said. And at the look from one such woman, a look which to all appearance was surcharged with hardships, suffering, and disappointment he had thrown his own well-being to the winds. How he was paying for his folly.

At last Ananth succeeded. The Manager of a Paper Manufacturing firm wanted a stenographer; Ananth got himself fixed up on a hundred and twenty-five a month. Here was the end of his worries. The last fortnight when he had often worked himself into a state of fevered frenzy would now be a thing of the past. He was not inclined to think harshly of the girl who had given him the extra agony. In fact he could think about the episode as proof of his innate generosity which had resulted in his getting a better job.

On the evening of the day he took up his new job, Ananth went to the Coffee Bar to celebrate. Coffee was his favourite drink, the favourite he had denied himself to pay for his shorthand during those long six months. He must even up things now. He had just started sipping a cup of the delicious liquid when the girl in whose favour he had given up his first job came over to him from a corner table.

"I have been trying to find you", she said standing near his table.

"Could I join you?"

"Definitely, Yes" he replied, finding no other suitable answer. He beckoned the waiter and ordered

Short Story

Two Effects And A Cause

By V. Varadarajan

Disappointment was written all over her face. Her eyes had no light in them now. She appeared to have paled slightly. Something clutched at her heart. Her lips twitched nervously. She was endeavouring to make a reply. Anantharam was moved. It appeared as if the loss of this job would mean a lot to her. He made a quick decision. It was a difficult decision but he made it without hesitation.

"Well Sir," he addressed the manager with a slight tremor in his voice. "There is one thing I must tell you before I accept the job. I must be started on a higher salary than the one you offered, when you advertised."

"I don't understand", the manager replied. "You mean to say that you cannot accept the hundred we are offering?"

"It's not exactly that. But, in view of my experience I expect to a start of at least one-hundred-and-fifty."

"In that case," the Manager retorted quickly, "we would take the lady on. If you had told me this during the interview I wouldn't have troubled you with the test. Good morning, you may go. As for you, Madam, please report to the Chief Clerk straightaway, if you have no objection."

Ananth walked out of the building with a heavy heart. What a fool he had been! All because of girl had looked ever so wistfully, he had, acted rashly. Some would have termed it chivalry. But the age of chivalry was dead and gone. In these days, men did not even offer ladies seats in buses or trams. The ladies most times remained one among the standing passengers allowed. And he had given up the job he so badly needed. After all that trouble that morning. Now he must look for another opening.

For the next fortnight, Ananth was busy interviewing Managers with monotonous regularity but with no luck. During the entire period he was cursing the girl—the actress. What a

some more coffee. He could afford to be generous to her now, especially after the curses he had bestowed on her.

"I have been wondering why you did it", she opened, when the cups had been laid, "You were so keen about the place before we were tested and I am sure you sidestepped to provide me with the job."

"That's not quite correct" he said weakly, feeling rather embarrassed.

"Oh I could see through your actions. No need to bluff me. I want you to know how grateful I am for your gesture. I would not have grasped it, had my need not been so urgent. That job has brought a new life into our home. I am the breadwinner in the family and our finances were really at the last tether in the past month. Now, my sister could go to school and mother have her medicine with a semblance of regularity. I am sorry I am talking about myself. What have you done? Have you....."

"Yes, I have," he interrupted her. "I have got an equally good job". In fact, I am getting the salary I wanted your Manager to start me on the other day.

They chatted for a few minutes about common places, finished their coffee and took leave of each other. Ananth reflected that curiously enough he did not even know her name. It did not matter for it was unlikely that he should come across her again.

* * *
Two years went by. Ananth was leading a contented life. The Paper Manufacturers paid him well. His uncle was comfortable. Sivaram had a year more to matriculate. Life was tolerable now.

The paper mills were situated in a suburb adjacent to the city where the office was. Curiosity prompted some of the workers in the office to go and see how the paper was manufactured. A party went to the Mills on a holiday and with them went Anantharam. Everything went off well. The man who took them around knew everything about the manufacture. His explanation interested one

and all in the party. They were knowing at first hand how the large volumes of paper—which were indirectly responsible for their jobs—came into existence. Huge rolls of them, were moving fast over cylinders. Cutting and packing were fascinating operations. The large sheets flitted past, were cut and rolled in expert fashion and with scientific precision. The process was explained in detail and demonstrated. While the explanation was going on, the accident occurred. In his eagerness to see the process, Anantharam put out his hand to feel the fast rotating paper. His hand was at the very place where a cut was to be applied. The sharp, guillotine like blade came down viciously. Someone gave a shout of warning. Ananth pulled off his hand hurriedly but was just late. The edge of the knife caught him at the wrist. He lost consciousness. The palm was severed and blood splashed.

When he became conscious, Ananth felt numb. He was in strange surroundings—in a hospital. Loss of blood had weakened him. His arm was swathed in bandages. He tried to recollect what had happened. His indiscretion in trying to interfere with the machinery was foremost in his thoughts. The guide had constantly warned them to be careful. The danger of interfering with the machinery was publicised at every turning in the mill, by means of notices, signals etc. Yet he had....The thoughts strayed. He had fortunately escaped worse. He would be out of the hospital in a month's time. He would be back in his....No! Suddenly the seriousness of the loss of his arm flashed on him. He lost consciousness again.

Ananth stirred. His thoughts oppressed him. When his hands healed, there would be no job waiting for him. He would be on the streets. Without his right hand he could neither write nor type. How were the three souls to pull on. Uncle's health was deteriorating. His medicines charges were getting higher. Sivaram had at least one more year to go. And he would have no job and what is more, his earning capacity was reduced to nil. The thought tormented him.

Three weeks went by. Ananth was discharged from the hospital. He saw his manager at the first opportunity. There was already a new stenographer at work. The sight of the stump at the end of his own right arm frightened Ananth. The Manager was sympathetic but of little help. Ananth was paid five hundred rupees—and it was emphasised that the firm was under no obligation to do even that—and asked to shift for himself. Five hundred rupees: How long would that last? And when it was over.... Ananth feared the future. He cursed the day he had gone to the mills. He cursed the day he had gone to the firm and accepted the job. And....the thought struck him with stunning effect. But for that Anglo-Indian girl, he would never have gone in search of another job and his right arm would have been intact. He cursed the girl—her dependants. He cursed God—if there was one above—; this was how his kindness had been visited on.

For the next month Anantharam was busy at home. He had to do everything with his left hand. It ached, at nights, being unaccustomed to the duties it was now expected to perform. Uncle Achyut was in a bad way. He was far from getting well. Medicines were getting costly. The five hundred rupees were dwindling slowly.

Ananth could not find a job. He went to philanthropists—at least those who were supposedly so. He got a good lot of free advice but little substantial support. He could do nothing about it. Even jobs which laymen could do were not open to him. Fortune favoured him after a long fruitless search. He got a job as a private tutor to three sons in a rich family. The work was exacting. He had to spend three hours a day with them. The children were pampered and petted too much and consequently difficult to handle. But Ananth did his best. Thirty rupees were thirty rupees—and uncle Achyut was getting worse day by day. He had no choice to complain.

Reluctantly, Ananth was compelled to stop Sivaram from going to school. There was not enough money for the three to eat. The younger brother had to work as a shop assistant to supplement his brother's income. The one figure that haunted him through his misery was the Anglo-Indian girl in blue. He had never expected his kindness to cost him so much. His thoughts about her were none too kind. No, never again would he do

(Continued on Page 23)

Art in the ancient human society was a social expression. It expressed not the mood or the idiosyncrasy of an individual but rather the social consciousness of the community as a whole.

Art was not a luxury, an exclusive commodity on sale to become the sole possession of the highest bidder, but the normal everyday detail of life. The artist was not an alien being, looked upon as a freak, living outside the pale of the common herd, employing a strange language and flaunting a mode of living in deliberate defiance of the normal social code and pattern, as artists like doing these days.

The artist of those days was a social fellow-being for the entire community lived in close touch with the beauty which became woven into every social commodity, be it the humblest, the commonest article, the tiniest detail, each was elaborated with loving and aesthetic precision. In fact, every man and woman was an artist in his or her own way, and each created out of the joy of giving forms to dreams and inspirations. The woman's deft fingers as she drew designs in white or coloured powder in her yard, the dishes she cooked, the flowers she strung, expressed the innate creative genius.

A Common Fraternity

Every craftsman was an artist; every cloth he wove, every image he chiselled, every piece of pottery he moulded, was a perfection of colour, harmony and rhythmic balance. A wealth of care and imagination went into the making of the most mundane and insignificant articles, be it a churner, a rolling pin or a kitchen mat. Art meant loveliness of form, balance and proportion pervading every single detail. One lived, breathed and fed upon art, for art was an essential part of life, more a necessity like bread and love and home.

Moreover all the arts rubbed shoulders and formed a common fraternity. Their greatness lay in being the simple and loving expression of a common humanity and its life. Big works of art, such as public buildings, places of worship, ornamental objects for beautifying the city were a community responsibility in the execution of which it participated and co-operated, making each a community expression.

But life was simpler then. It revolved round mostly small-community, self-sufficiency economy, when needs were simpler, living harder, and the complexities of the present day economy had not yet come with their varied

One can only quote the indictment of capitalism by the Poet that "It has stripped of its halo every occupation hitherto held in reverent awe. It has converted the physician, the philosopher, the lawyer, the priest, the poet, the scientist into paid wage labourers. At no time was art so isolated and therefore shorn of its real vitality as in recent decades, especially after the advent of modern industrialisation. Gradually the isolation spread. Paintings moved away from public walls, statues from monuments and places of public worship to private mansions, retransformed into individual portraits and figures of private patrons, who now secured for exclusive use what was for centuries public property.

Slowly and inevitably public buildings and monuments lost touch with art and became loud symbols of wealth. The new society had no taste and little of community consciousness, for it symbolised individual success, the man who had won the race in commercial competition leaving the others behind, perhaps rudely pushing them back and even trampling on them. Competitive society has little time or mind for aesthetic pursuits. To-day where art objects and their patronage has become a mark of wealth, usually experts are hired to deal with them. For they too are an investment and often represent wealth that escapes State taxes. It is rarely and more by accident that money goes hand in hand with love of beauty.

Suppressed Expression

It was but natural that this degradation of art should lead to banishment of the artist from the common fold, make out the natural instinct as a strange freak that troubled the emotions of a few here and there, who were henceforth to be outside the high fence of "respectability", to dwell on cagey fringes as tolerated untouchables, misunderstood, for ever suspect, despised, and worst of all, mostly ignored.

Art cannot live by the artist working for another for the sake of patronage. Art expression has to be and allowed to find its own natural channels and the artist works under the pressure of his creative urge. It is only in this way that art can serve humanity, for thus alone can it fulfil its function. It is when such natural expression is thwarted that artists, to record their protest against a blind society and age, indulge in excesses, freakish clothes, daring unconventionality, and the like. They are but pitiful devices the artists weave in their solitude, when relegated to the outer

By Kamaladevi

"He who wants to create cannot do so unless he feels within himself all the flow and pattern of the social life, is consumed by the fires burning in the hearts of all men, to capture abstract ideals and raise them to the plane of laws which determine the everyday relationship of man to man. It is this quality alone which makes art living life and a perfect whole."

situation by the powerful impact of these two on one another.

Subconscious Urge

The few artists who have refused to be isolated and maintained their links with the people and their sensitivity to reality have not needed to resort to any of the evasions. For inevitably as the struggle of the social forces grow more dominant, those who slip behind the curtain of isolation instead of sharing in the most dynamic and important of functions—the social revolution society goes through from time to time, are bound to find an escape of some kind, which is but the subconscious urge in him to find some compensation for losing the reality. One of the greatest services rendered by the Mexican Revolution to the painters, was to break through the vicious circle of private patronage and establish State patronage.

Therefore art can only have meaning and influence where it is vitally linked to the normal currents of the social life of the period and is able to assume a clearly defined collective function. Otherwise it remains outside of the social him and web. The existing gap can only be bridged by restoring beauty to its central pivotal place, whereby it endows the common threads of daily existence and the mundane details of ordinary life with uniqueness and originality. One sees to-day attempts to bring art to the common man by indulging in loose phrase like "Proletarian Art."

No Party Line

This merely betrays a mind incapable of thought or action free from sectarian bias. For such symbolic slogans as "Proletarian Art" inject once again into a community-possession the sectarian virus and start just another process of poisoning, instead of pumping out the existing sectarianism and restoring to the entire community its

see himself and the entire social fabric, even as a woodland mirrored in a clear surface of water, when all the intricacies of foliage are disentangled and finely posed.

He who wants to create cannot do so unless he feels within himself all the flow and pattern of the social life; is consumed by the fires burning in the hearts of all men, those who have passed beyond and those yet to draw their breath; is able to capture abstract ideals and raise them to the plane of laws which determine the everyday relationship of man to man. It is this quality alone which makes art living life and a perfect whole. For each fragment of the work, because it is adapted to the entire whole, however humble in itself, extends itself as though in silent echoes and invisible strands, throughout the deepened breadth, to weave the complete pattern. The work which is one, lives even in the least of its fragments.

Reflection Of Life

Culture is an imaginative reflection of life, and since life is not static, adhering to realism in art does not mean photographic naturalism; for that would not reflect the fundamental realities of life which do not come to the surface except through scientific penetration and historical perspective. A rubber stamp realism conveys no impression of either the weight of the past or the possibilities of the future or the dynamics at work beneath the surface of life. For the one who creates has to reveal not a static present but the future which is already getting shaped in the vortex of the present currents. A work of art is true in so far as it not only reflects faithfully the thoughts and feelings of the time but also survives the test of practical experience. For a theory or idea is true only in so far as it can be made meaningful in other words

ART AND SOCIETY

sophistications. The artist then held a fairly defined place in society, for art was still regarded as a practical craft. Something essential to the community needs and satisfied that urge and not as a leisure hour hobby of the rich who alone can sport it to-day as a privilege.

A Serious Warning

But competitive society altered all that. It isolated the artist, throwing him upon himself, facing the public, not one of its servicemen. Gradually he has found himself become a tradesman selling his works as wares to those who could afford to buy them. He connoted for the first time a private luxury article with no community or social importance and more or less he had to cater to the tastes of the patron or sharer. This naturally not only suppressed the creative freedom of the artist but also served to gradually isolate him from the people, which meant also isolation from reality.

The idiosyncrasies of cultural expression, the frustrated spirit of the artist resorts to and which decadent society sometimes welcomes for its sheer novelty is a symptom of the hiatus between community life and its true expression. It is an art of despair, not life, which society must take as a serious warning. The evidences of waste and frustration are as evident in the cultural field to-day as in the material. Just as the quantity of material production is determined to-day by the necessities of private profit and not by volume of human demands, the nature and strength of cultural production is equally determined whether in the matter of the human element or formal technique.

Complete Isolation

Even where a higher standard may be attained, the character of culture is debased in a society based monopoly interests. In such a society opportunities are limited to the few; which means that a large part of society is prevented from giving its best to society. As it has been said, the promethean fire is being used to stoke up the furnaces of private profit. Intellectual workers in all fields should beware of this frustration of their powers, the falsification of values and the absence of a unifying synthetic spirit.

margins of life.

Product Of Environment

Artists are after all only men and members of society, open to the influences of the society in which they live, and it is his ideas, feelings and entire attitude towards the problems of life which really go into the works he creates. He does not cease to be a man and become a productive machine, functioning detached from the vortex of human affairs. Therefore all art expressions have to be considered in human and social terms, for the artist inevitably projects into his creations his own personality with varying degrees of directness or indirectness which is but the sum total of his attitude towards life itself. The subject of his treatment is no accident but an indication of his mental outlook and his emotional affinities, which are but his sociological expressions. To therefore talk of art as an isolated factor entirely cut off from the other serious activities of life, is unreal. If art is as vital as we feel it is, then it is bound to be closely related to those factors which are important in our life.

We realise that every human being is a product of the Society and its environment. The form and content of cultural expression of any given period can therefore be explained only in social terms, whether that expression be literary, musical or pictorial. In other words the creative force takes shape with the clicking of two currents, the individual trends and the social. The dynamics is put to the

precious lost legacy. Just as a social revolutionary change has to come out of the giant stirrings of the entire strata that has been made inane and dumb through centuries of suppression, so to its varied expressions must surge up from its moving breast. It is not to be imposed from above as a gift of benevolence or political act. It is not uncommon to find cultural expressions being exploited for sectarian and factional propaganda in the name of the people, while in reality towing what is called the "Party line", which is not by any means an attempt to rouse and organise the burning lava that begins to flow out of the breasts of the vast masses.

Rather it is merely a negative attempt to undermine the existing bourgeois standards only to bolster up a certain political group or party. The aim should be to create conditions for the masses to fashion their own instrument of expression. It has to be the manifestation of life not of a political idea or party organ. For we must realise the fundamental fact that art is the appeal to the instinct of communion, the indivisible unity of mankind. We recognise each other with a growing awareness of our oneness by the echoes beauty awakens in us. "Institution is only a flame spurting forth at the point of contact of an infinity of previous analysis and of accumulated reasoning.... There is no hero of art who is not at the same time a hero of knowledge and of the human heart." So says Elie Faure, the French poet and art critic.

Deeper Than Science

Art enables man to penetrate deeper than science. Within the heart of the artist are the earth, the vast spaces, all that lives and moves, even the tissues of the stone which to the naked eye seems inert. How much more truly and intensely he must feel the emotions, the passions, the joys, and hopes, the despairs and sorrows, of those made in his own image. The artist is not sufficient unto himself—if he believes that he is no artist. The very language an artist employs is universal. It overleaps all narrow boundaries and divisions. Art enables man to penetrate into the very core of the nature of man and

take shape in actual practice.

If art is to give expression to each particular age, it must break loose from the frontiers of a bygone age and shake off the limitations of the old imaginative and mental make-up. Life is a continuous flow. Its tempo is accelerated during the process of a revolution when changes are more rapid and radical. At such a time social necessity compels advance trends in culture and a loosening of the old roots, which creates a conflict between the old pattern and the new struggling to be born. The protagonists of the old culture who fear changes in a desperate attempt to maintain the status quo, declare themselves as the guardians of morality and civilisation to stave off the new oncoming tide, while the advocates of transformation cannot but defy the old standards and codes.

Life In Machines

For every stage of social change calls for a cultural form that reflects its own needs for the old which a bygone age had created can no longer utilise the new forces or techniques or reflect the new ideals in its content. In this struggle, the defenders of the old culture resort to uncultured and even barbaric methods which they had themselves once despised for when a force ceases to be progressive it becomes repressive. It is the new society which alone can provide artists' scope for the fullest development in every department of culture and science. To-day the synthesis of life is broken by a disorganised society in which each branch of activity is isolated from the other, the philosopher from the scientist, the artist from the engineer and each and all the massive web of a great pulsating indivisible life, in which each is a vital supporting factor adding to the balance, beauty and contours of the total.

For instance, it is time even the mechanised machine ceased to be regarded merely in terms of rigid geometrical contours a generator of murky air and smoke, static without passion, and came to be assimilated as easily and simply and as profoundly as the landscape below and the firmament above, mastered and made to live as heroically and movingly as the ancient

Our Cover

Michele Morgan with her son, two-year-old Michael at their Beverly Hills (in Los Angeles) home. It may be recalled that Michele's brilliant portrayal of a blind girl in the French film "La Symphonie Pastorale" won her the top prize for the best female interpretation of a screen role at the Cannes International Film Festival.

Classical Vs Film Music

THE FAIR CRITIC IS UNFAIR!

By Bhaskarrao Amembal

The expected has happened. The observations and remarks of a 'film champion' about the beauty as well as the limitations of classical music and an appreciation of the creative side of film music, have put out a theorist who has vehemently attacked not only film music but even its supporters!

'Film champion', however, is grateful to the theorist for supporting his contentions by drawing up a perfect self-portrait of a typical pseudo-lover of classical music; a theorist true to formula—a highbrow attitude "Understanding is essential for its genuine appreciation". "Musical tastes depend upon education, environments and background", etc., a theoretical knowledge of the different types of music such as the gazal, a dadra etc. and information about Tansen, Sadarang and Adarang (and even Manarang!) and finally a stubborn refusal to appreciate the creative beauty in screen music. In fact, the theorist has turned out a fine piece of literary effort, replete with quotations and hyperbole, worthy of being a thesis on music.

The Locust Standi

Before examining some of its statements, it would be worthwhile trying to analyse classical music and judge it on its merits.

Traditional music consists of two parts—(1) the poetry-cheezas. (2) the music—ragas. (1) Usually the words of the cheezas are descriptive of nature or of the spiritual love-play of Radha and Krishna or they are of some philosophic import. These words were set to a particular raga not selected at random, but because that raga conveyed the meaning in the most effective and appropriate manner. But in singing, the cheezas, the Ustads take particular care to see that the diction is muffled up, so that the cheezas are not 'pilfered' by the listeners. Thus the beauty of atmosphere and appeal meant to be conveyed through the

word-pictures are completely lost and thereby one part, an integral part of classical music has become defunct. (2) The ragas are built up of Aroha, Avaroha, Vadi and Samvadi. The mathematical precision with which all the permutations and combinations of these notes are sung, with strict adherence to the aroha etc. constitutes the raga. However great the raga and whatever the skill of the Ustad who renders it, he has to move strictly within the framework of the raga and thus musical creation is reduced to a minimum. Classical music, therefore, has a finality.

It is true that every raga is full of subtle emotional appeal, but how long can one hear practically the same rendering over and over again? To say that one 'loves to hear' again and again the same ragas for the 'n'th time is nothing short of a terminological inexactitude. And as for listeners who clamour to hear the same ragas which they have heard several times from the same Ustad, it is interesting to observe that each Ustad usually has a small coterie of hero-worshippers, and the moment he opens his mouth and sings 'aa' in 'Shadja', these admirers go into ecstasy and exclaim "vah-vah"! By the time the Ustad has reached 'pancham', his hero-worshippers have already been transported to Heaven!!

Songs Of The South

Donning superior airs, our theorist pities the layman for his inability to appreciate classical music, for it needs 'education, environments and background' to do so. The tastes of the unrefined are flashy and loud. Our theorist would be interested to know that in South India, classical music is appreciated not by a handful of people as in the North, particularly Bombay side, but by thousands, in fact by the masses; and these masses are not known to have any education and culture—the supposed qualifications for appreciating classical music. Not only this.

These very South Indian masses have increasingly begun to appreciate film music from the North.

In fact, it is a double victory for Hindustani film music: the South Indians have overcome their natural antipathy for Hindustani music and secondly these lovers of classical music are appreciating film music more and more. The South Indian is a little touchy about his music, especially when it is compared to Hindustani music, and on the slightest provocation, he bursts into a tiny lecture "Our great music has 72 Mela Kartas. Each Mela Karta is divided and further sub-divided into" etc. But today South Indian Music Directors are increasingly giving a wide berth to their beloved 72 Mela Kartas and copying or 'composing' Hindustani tunes. All this is because South Indians are genuine lovers of music and as such they appreciate classical as well as film music.

The Unseen Revolution

Few people realise the revolution that is steadily being brought about by screen music. Perhaps even Music Directors themselves are not aware what a great contribution some of them are making to music by their creative effort, because the new music came into existence and was developed out of sheer necessity, and not with an conscious effort or planned method.

With the introduction of sound in motion pictures, producers and directors were confronted with the necessity of providing songs in them, after the tradition of the stage. These songs caught the imagination of the public and with scores of pictures coming out, hundreds of songs had to be 'dished out.' Hence Music Directors were compelled to beg, borrow or 'create' music and the last device was found to be the most effective. Thus new and still newer compositions came into existence, making music lovers wonder where

all this musical exquisiteness was, up till now.

To take only a couple of examples—the song "Aba Tera Siva" in Bhairavi. This raga and its modulations have become quite hackneyed and yet the Music Director, by giving a little twist here and there 'renovated' and embellished the above song on Bhairavi, resulting in greater beauty and appeal. One never ceases to wonder at the emotional height the Music Director has reached in "Ghar gharne divali".

The original tune, with the musical effects, is so appealing and appropriate that even without the words and the picture scene, it succeeds in vividly portraying the emotional development of the character and situation. This is creative genius indeed. And thus Music Directors are making continuous efforts in the field of music to bring new and greater delight to the hearts of music lovers.

That Passing Fancy— Is Surpassing Sweet

Our theorists strongest condemnation of film music comes because of its temporariness—"the passing fancy of a moment." The theorist appears to be blissfully ignorant about the basic purpose of screen music and this is to enhance the emotional appeal of a given situation in the screen story. If a song succeeds in building up the required atmosphere and mood of the situation and increasing the emotional content of the scene, the purpose of the Music Director and of screen music is served, and even if the spectator forgets the song by the time he leaves the theatre, it matters little. (If he remembers the song and if it becomes popular, it is all to the greater credit of the Music Director). Taking an example at random, in the song "Rum Zhum Barase" from "Rattan" the tune orchestral music correctly create the atmosphere of Sawan, the rainy season, and increase the emo-

(Continued on Page 21)

Ideas have legs!

—Only when they start walking on legs, they no longer remain ideas: they become imitations!

We always wondered why Peter Howard clipped ideas of their proverbial wings and clamped wooden legs on them. Perhaps he meant by ideas not inspiration but imitation. One man's inspiration sooner or later becomes the next man's imitation, until gradually it becomes the multitude's commonplace!

In that sense ideas can truly be said to have legs and terribly slow legs at that! Sometimes they may take as many as four months to travel a couple of furlongs—say, from Parsi Bazar Street to Boribunder!

*

When we started this Department as a New Year packet for our readers, we hardly knew how it would be received by them or how long it would last. It was just an idea that flew in unbidden one night and appeared in print the next day. It was launched without the benefit of a champagne bottle or even a cocoanut.

But soon the idea developed legs and this Department began to move on its own power. It made an immediate appeal to our Readers—who have kept it going week after week—and a belated one even to some of our esteemed contemporaries. This is all to the good as a more intimate contact is thus established between those who run a newspaper and those who read it—between the junior and senior partners as we called them.

As anticipated last week, we conclude the controversy between classical and Film Music in this issue with the article above and the letter below from Confre G. N. Acharya.

*

A Soapy Tune

—"Between ourselves—you, I and the pillar—I have suddenly remembered something I wanted to say about the Film Music versus Classical Music controversy."

Between Ourselves

want to tell—a true story. It is a good thing too I remembered it, because you threaten you are about to close the controversy. But you may not, I hope, object to this, as this is really no part of the controversy at all.

To tell you the truth, the absolute truth and nothing but the truth, I have nothing to convert, because I know nothing. I know, literally nothing of classical music; and of film music I know only as much as flows out of the sets of many radio-owning neighbours in the North, South, East, West and Above. As for the controversy, I have occasionally looked at the headlines and I have a vague notion that some fight is on. So you see my intentions and purposes are very simple. I have nothing to contribute or to controvert. I only want to tell you a thing that happened to me, just as it happened, simply, artlessly.

Many years ago, so many years ago in fact that I don't remember the year exactly, I was called in to translate into one Indian language I know, a scenario script, for a film, advertising a certain brand of soap. I could tell you the name of the soap, but I don't want to give it free advertisement; I could also tell you the name of the studio, but I don't want to hurt any of your advertising interests. Besides, what is there in a name, as one wise guy said. The story is the thing.

And so on a certain morning, I was duly conveyed to the studio. Assembled there were men with knowledge of many an Indian language, all bent on the same task. We had brought our paper translations, but the producer-directors did not consider that sufficient. A certain amount of coordination was to be done. That was why we were there.

The biggest problem of this co-

the meaning the song was to convey. But we were neither poets, nor musicians. The studio chaps, however, were undaunted. They could take this in their stride, as they had taken many a bigger problem. We were given our lunch and asked to go wrestling with our words in the many languages.

Here we encountered another hurdle. All the translations in all the languages were to be set to a single tune! That tune was played to us again and yet again by the pianist—for our benefit. The pianist was a Tamilian. That was not because the studio produced Tamil pictures. It handled nothing but Hindustani plays. But the pianist was Tamilian, perhaps because the accountant who discovered him was also a Tamilian.

Anyway this Tamilian pianist played a tune on which he had made up his mind—presumably after due consultation with the producer. And the musical score was fixed. It was economic to have it constant in all the language versions. So there we were, with a tune settled by a Tamil pianist, the meaning given to us in English by the soapmakers' publicity agent and we were to put the song into our respective languages!

I won't bore you with the process of how exactly we did it. But take it from me we did it. The most trying part of the ordeal was the need to listen to that tune again and yet again, sitting with the pianist on the one side and the director on the other. I heard it so often that day, that it is engraved in my mind, not as if it were the faint memory of evanescent sound, but as if it were something solid and substantial.

I have forgotten the words; I have forgotten the sound; I told you it was so long ago that I have forgotten even the year of the incident.

But the tune I cannot forget, even if I tried hard. It has been pouring

now it goes, from the radio of my northern neighbour—the music from the latest film to come out of the same studio. Other friendly souls may take it up presently.

This has been going on for years and years and I hear the same tune because, the same tune has been played in one song or another of every single play—and they have been legion—produced by this concern. It is the same tune which the Tamil pianist played us that day a long many years ago; the same one for which I made a song, boosting the virtues of a brand of soap!

G. N. ACHARYA.

Bombay.

For all we know, it might be the same tune which we hum while applying our own favourite brand of soap to the steaming torso every morning! Neither do we know, like Comrade G. N. Acharya, whether it is a classical or capitalist (sorry, that "Comrade" made us slip)—we mean, film tune. No offence meant to the protagonists of classical or proletarian (our mistake again) er, film tune. So we trust neither of them would rush back into print.

What does it matter anyway? In the beginning there was only the WORD. When that WORD was repeated again and again in various cadences, it grew into a TUNE. When that TUNE was played up and down, pianissimo and fortissimo, it developed into a TAN.

The various TANS were gradually specialised into a CHEESE (Classical, not Stilton variety). When these CHEESES were stolen and mixed up with a certain amount of IT and a dash of OOMPH, they were labelled as FILM MUSIC and sold at four annas a seat. That is how a single WORD grew into the screen WORLD!

All of which is neither here nor there and our apologies to everybody concerned.—Ed.

*

All correspondence meant for this Department should be superscribed: "Between Ourselves", Bombay Chronicle Weekly, Bombay.

On great festive occasions in Moscow, such as May Day or Revolution Day, on November 7, a crowd of men, some in uniform, some wearing "European" clothes and felt hats, others wearing plain khaki tunics and cloth caps, sometimes with Stalin and Molotov at their head, sometimes without them, stand on the platform on top of the Lenin mausoleum and watch the march past of the troops. These men are the leaders of the Soviet Union. But who are they? Some of the faces have been familiar for years, such as Zhdanov, Kaganovich, or Mikoyan; others are relatively new faces, and not one ordinary citizen in ten could tell you exactly "who's who." Yet they are men with immensely responsible jobs—though not always are these jobs exactly defined. It is because they are not always Government jobs but party jobs, and a very high party job can be held even without its holder's being a "Cabinet Minister."

The principal decisions of policy, whether home or foreign, are taken, in the first place, not by the Government but by the party. The Government—that is, the council of more than fifty Ministers (until lately called People's Commissars)—in its administrative work always bears in mind the general directives, and sometimes highly detailed directives, of the party. Similarly, the legislative body, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet (or Parliament), cannot be said to legislate "independently" of the party. It is not as if the party gave "instructions" and the Government and the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet "obeyed"; but party, Government, and Presidium of the Supreme Soviet are all part of the

WHO RULES RUSSIA?

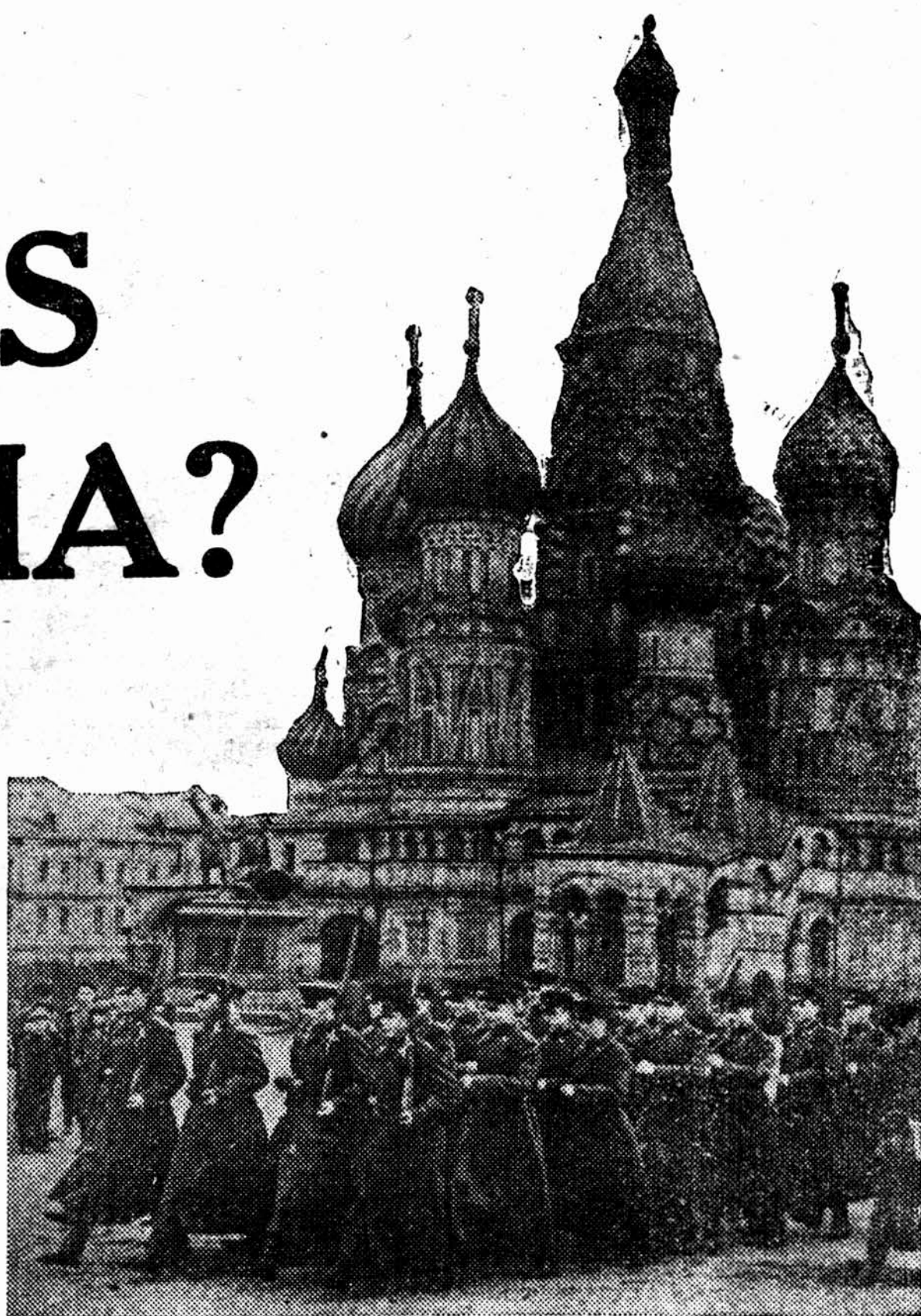
same machinery, in the sense that the highest members of the party form, at the same time, part of the Supreme Soviet and part of the Government. Thus Stalin is a member of the Politburo but also Chairman of the Council of Ministers, Commander-in-Chief, and, until his resignation this week, Minister of the Armed Forces.

The Central Committee

The party is also the supreme controlling agent in the life of the country. The heads of local government organisations of municipalities, of large factories are almost invariably party men; in each province the Obkom, or Provincial Committee of the party, is, in fact, the body that keeps directing the local government organs, and it is often the Obkom which for the most competent and efficient administrators and leaders of men, has proved the stepping-stone to the highest organs of the party in Moscow—the Central Committee, with its 72 members. The quintessence of the Central Committee is concentrated in its main bureaux—the Politburo (the most important of all), the Orgburo (concerned with organisational questions), its Control Commission (which controls membership of the party), and in its commissions for propaganda, etc.

The Central Committee—whose plenary meetings are held, according to the statutes, not less than once in four months—is, as it were, the brain and the main directing force of the party, and, indirectly, of the State. During long periods in Soviet history the Central Committee of the party has tended to work behind the stage. But almost throughout 1946 the Central Committee, not satisfied with the state of affairs in a variety of branches of the national life, was publicly issuing instructions and laying down the party line time after time—sometimes in conjunction with the Government, as in the case of the Stalin-Zhdanov decree concerning the elimination of malpractices on collective farms, or independently of the Government, as in the case of the instructions concerning the "party line on literature, the theatre, the cinema, etc. In these instructions certain Government departments—for example, the Ministry of Cinematography—were sharply criticised.

The Control Commission has, at different levels, had an extremely busy year inquiring into cases of financial and other irregularities among party members, and such inquiries and clean-ups are closely followed by, or run parallel with, similar shuffles and demotions in the Administration. It is in these terms, rather than as a "purge"—a word so eagerly and wrongly used outside Russia, that one should describe all the admittedly numerous personnel changes at various levels during the last year. Although details in such matters are lacking, the general impression one can gain is that in these



Changing of the Guard before the Kremlin

two post-war years there has been an extensive amount of reprimanding, warning, dismissing, and shifting from one job to another, rather than "purging" in the 1937-8 sense. Not that there have not been a good many arrests, but they are, to all appearances, not numerous compared with the pre-war years.

Tightening Up

But there is no doubt that during the war a considerable number of cases of corruption had accumulated, and these were now dealt with. Also, and this is a significant post-war development, there has been something of a campaign—complete with some arrests—against "social decay," such as chronic drunkenness, blatant promiscuity, prostitution, and so on. Changes were also recently made in the command of the Moscow militia

Army Generals was unnecessary and even dangerous. Malenkov in his election speech a year ago—by far the sharpest of all the election speeches—warned Russia against military self-glorification; he warned his fellow-citizens against sitting back and saying "what wonderful blokes we all are." Instead they should turn their attention to the hard realities of reconstruction.

In the press the Army has been receiving only a modest place lately, and generals' pictures appear less and less frequently in the papers. It is clearly suggested that the Army has done a wonderful job, and should go on perfecting itself in peace-time, but, for the present, it has fulfilled its task. Hero-worship where generals are concerned is not encouraged, and it is perhaps significant that a dour

By A. CORRESPONDENT

In The Manchester Guardian

with a view to intensifying the measures against the post-war crime wave. The general directives for such campaigns come in most cases from the Central Committee of the party. Needless to say, the main lines of policy pursued by the press also originate there, and the C.C. also has a great influence on publishing. Few important books appear without its previous approval.

One of the most significant developments of 1946 was the relative eclipse of the Army. Not that the immense popularity of the Army, after three years of continuous victories, was in any way threatening the regime, as some foreign commentators seemed to imagine, but there was a feeling among the party chiefs that the Army had done its job, and that any continued adulation of the Army and of

old-time party man like Marshal Konev, a man with little "sex appeal" and not much of a "film smile," should be first among the soldiers at official ceremonies, and not dashing and immensely popular Generals like Marshal Zhukov or Marshal Rokossovsky, who have both been somehow relegated to the background.

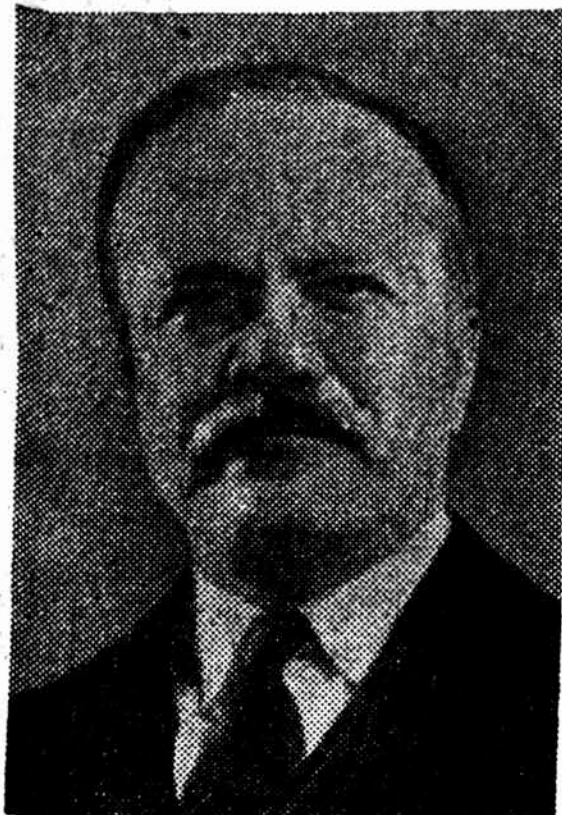
Careers Of The Politburo

Who then are these men who are, as it were, the brain of the Soviet system? How exactly and why exactly they have risen to the highest posts of responsibility can often be only a matter of conjecture. But before they attain such high power most of them may be said to have passed a number of long tests in which certain qualities were proved: a tremendous working capacity; great

(Continued On Page 19)



Stalin



Molotov



Niagara Cracking Up!

"What's gone wrong with 'em?" Such was the reply of an eminent engineer from Europe when asked to spare a couple of days to visit Niagara.

A couple of tourists were just as unimpressed, one asserting, "Well, there's nothing to stop 'em," and the other remarking there might have been something to shout about "if they had run up."

The chances are that not so many generations hence there will be nothing to shout about for Niagara is showing increasing signs of "cracking up."

Signs Of Disintegration

Just a dozen years back a huge piece of rock estimated to weight 13,000 tons crashed from the Horseshoe Falls on the Canadian side. This part of the waterfall has long shown signs of disintegration and now the process is spreading to the American side.

A shock of almost earthquake intensity shook the city of Niagara the other day when a part of the brink of the American Falls collapsed and hurtled down the 168-foot face of the cataract. Buildings in the neighbourhood shook like leaves in the wind.

Geologists say that the landslide was part of the steady disintegration of the limestone edge of the Falls, which are now receding at a steady rate of between three and five feet a

By Robert Friary

year towards Lake Erie. The Falls have been thundering over the cliffs since the break-up of the Glacial Age, but there is no doubt that profound alterations in their contour are now in the making.

Whatever the opinion of the modern, sophisticated, high-pressure tourist, Niagara Falls have created a sense of wonder in millions. Among them was the famous novelist, Anthony Trollope, who was one of the most hard-headed business men of his day, writing his novels to a timetable and estimating his profits to a penny.

Mosi Sublime

He once wrote that "of all the sights on earth which tourists travel to see" he knew of none "so beautiful, so glorious, so powerful" as the falls of the Niagara River.

It is true that since the discovery of the Victoria Falls in Africa Niagara can no longer claim the distinction of being the greatest waterfalls in the world, and there are many higher.

Yet certainly in point of scenic splendour the falls at Niagara are not only the most sublime of all cascades, but are among the foremost of "all beauties of Nature prepared by the Creator for the delight of His Creatures."

Scientists have estimated that every minute of the day and night approximately 15,000,000 cubic feet, that is more than 467,400 tons of water are leaping, vaulting, catapulting madly over their precipice. They crash, as it were from the very heavens and the water avalanches hurled them-

Famous Falls Receding A Few Feet Every Year

selves with awe-inspiring fury upon the massive boulders more than 150 feet below.

Terrific Roar

In making their wild plunge, the angry torrents shoot with such might over the ledge that they land almost 50 feet in front of it, where they churn themselves into a boiling, seething, swirling cauldron.

The roar is terrific, and this has given rise to the name, Niagara, which means "Thunder of Waters." The name was given to the Falls by the Iroquois Indians, and older forms of it found in books of the seventeenth century are Ongulaarha, Ongiara, Ochniagara, Iagara, and Nihgah-ra.

The Falls are split into two parts by an island at their brink, called Goat Island. The Canadian portion, on the left or west side, is known as the Horseshoe Fall, from its shape, and extends for 880 yards, as against the 333 yards of the American Fall.

Although the descent of the Ame-

The Canadian branch of the river is much deeper, too, reaching 20 feet in the centre, whereas the average depth of the American is only four feet.

Inexhaustible Reservoir

The rapids above and below the Falls are scarcely less wonderful than the majestic Thunder of Waters themselves. Approaching the fall the Niagara River narrows from three to only one mile in width, then dashes over its rocky bed to the descent forming the tempestuous Upper Rapids.

Beyond the Falls it enters the picturesque Niagara Gorge, flanked by giant cliffs from 200 to 500 feet high, and two miles on creates the famous Whirlpool Rapids about a mile long. There the waters dash and boom their way along at the rate of 30 miles an hour. Next comes the Whirlpool, a huge circular basin, one of the greatest in the world.

Fed by the inexhaustible reservoirs of the five Great Lakes, Niagara pours over its precipice sufficient water to create 3,975,000 horse-power. A

tacles. Therefore Canada and the United States have come to an agreement restricting the use of the water for industrial purposes.

ART AND SOCIETY

(Continued from Page 3)

Machines have to-day become extensions of man's limbs. They portray the power man has come to establish over the forces of nature his conquest of the elements. This tussle is as old as man himself. The struggle is full of beauty, rhythm, music, colour.

Biological Function

If man in his weakness has allowed the machine to master him, it is not the fault of the machine which is but a creature of man, to be made and destroyed by him. One may as well censure appetite itself, for it often overpowers man. The radio is only an amplification of man's lungs, the telephone of his ears. To frown upon the aeroplane and sing of the creaking country cart, is not even poetic justice. It is sheer conservative sectionalism. The plough was as out-

inexhaustible genius for forging new implements is to ignore the very laws of social change and no true artist can afford to do that.

"An artist produces more as a biological function," says Rivera Diego, the great Mexican artist, "just as a tree produces flowers and fruit nor mourns their loss each year, knowing that the next season it shall blossom and bear fruit again. Art should express not merely what is but also what might be not the diluted average but the concentrated aspiration, not the sheer discouraging defeats but much more the transforming possibilities. Aspects of art expression must embrace and portray vitally the ambition, hopes and struggles of humanity, must universalise figures, to make them symbols of vast vision and action, give them that broad human significance which must fully rouse and rally the community's interest. Art must be like a free, large building, where men and women can congregate and feel their communal oneness, their large physical and social unity. It must be public in its function, and though joined to the existing social structure yet prepared for the most

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DISPOSALS

WEEKLY SELECTION

For Immediate Sale to the Highest Bidder by Public Opening of Tenders

- 35,000 unused rubberised waterproof ground sheets, black, size 6'x2' 10", located at Central Ordnance Depot, Cawnpore. Reserve price Rs. 2/8/- per sheet. Bids for minimum of 2,000 sheets.
- 7,300 cwts. of new jute rope, 1½", located at Eastern Command Stores, M. F. D., Meerut. Reserve price Rs. 24/- per cwt. Bids for minimum of 500 cwts.
- 88,000 yards of unused rot-proofed jute canvas, 27" wide, located in various Jute Mills in Calcutta. (Details available from the Director of Supplies, Calcutta). Reserve price annas four per yard. Bids for the whole lot only.
- 12,000 yards of unused, rubber-proofed, double texture khaki fabric, 45" wide, located at Central Ordnance Depot, Cawnpore. Reserve price Rs. 2/8/- per yard. Bids for the whole lot only.
- 23,000 unused Hospital Serge Waistcoats, located at Ordnance Depot, Shahjahanpur. Reserve price Rs. 2/- each. Bids for minimum of 5,000 waistcoats.
- 22,000 unused transparent celluloid sheets, 15½" 11½"x36 S. W. G., located at H. & S. Factory, Cawnpore. Bids for the whole lot only. Reserve price Rs. 60,000.
- 1,450 cwts. of Phenol, located at 313 M.U.,

R.A.F., Calcutta. Reserve price Rs. 30/- per cwt. Bids for the whole lot only.

- 1,192 serviceable tyres, 1050-16 C.C., AND 2,946 serviceable tyres 1050-16 STD. ALL for sale in one lot only. Reserve price Rs. 5,17,000.
 - 873 serviceable tyres, 900-16 STD AND 1,075 serviceable tyres 900-16 C.C. ALL for sale in one lot only. Reserve price Rs. 1,46,000/-.
- Items 8 and 9 are located at Ordnance Depot, Mokameh, Bihar.
- 3,200 cwts. of Brass Rods, 1-7/16" diameter, located at Ordnance Factory, Lucknow. Reserve price Rs. 60/- per cwt. Bids for the whole or half the lot only.
 - 4,100 cwts. of Brass Rods, 1" to 1½" diameter, Reserve price Rs. 65/- per cwt. Bids for 4,100 cwts. or 2,050 cwts. only. In the latter case half the quantity of each size will be supplied.
 - 1,700 cwts. of Brass Rods, 1½" to 2" diameter. Reserve price Rs. 60/- per cwt. Bids for whole lot only.
 - 1,100 cwts. of Brass Rods, 2½" to 3½" diameter. Reserve price Rs. 55/- per cwt. Bids for whole lot only.
- Items 11, 12 and 13 are located at Central Ordnance Depot, Chheoki.

Quantities of all items except 8 and 9 are approximate.



The highest bid above the reserve unit price received by Deputy Director General (Co-ordination), Directorate General of Disposals, New Delhi, by May 18th, 1947, will be accepted. DO NOT SEND OFFERS BELOW RESERVE PRICE. The successful tenderer will be informed and the deposits of unsuccessful tenderers returned by May 26th, 1947. Public Opening of tenders at 11 A.M. on May 19th, 1947. Stores must be removed by June 10th, 1947. They will be sold "as is, where is."

Sealed tenders in double covers both superscribed "WS22", may be sent on plain paper; special forms are not required. No tender will be considered unless accompanied by receipt for 10% of the bid deposited in favour of Director General of Disposals in a Scheduled Bank or a Government Treasury. CHEQUES WILL NOT BE ACCEPTED. Permits to view from Disposals Offices at Calcutta, Bombay, Cawnpore, Lahore and Madras.

AC 263

This advertisement will not reappear. Look out for next Sunday's Selection.

Delhi Letter

MOTHER SEEDS AND INFANT RACKETS!

The Agriculture Department of the Government of India made some profound observations during the week. It stated that India's demand on cereals was of the order of sixty-four million tons and her average production is round about fifty-six million tons.

If three million tons of gram were added, there was a deficit of about four to five million tons. Thereafter it re-asserted its claim that the Grow More Food Campaign had resulted in an annual increased food production of about three million tons. Firstly on its own showing, and thanks to its Grow More Food Campaign the food-grain deficit should be reduced to one or two million tons.

On November 11, 1943, the Food Department issued a White Paper on the Food situation in India. Its opening paragraph stated as follows:—"Normally India is a net importer of foodgrains. She has a small surplus of wheat offset by a much larger deficit in rice to the extent of 1,500,000 tons. Bulk of other cereals are consumed within the country. The total cereal production in India during 1942-43 was about 52.1 million tons as against the normal production of 51.5 million tons, showing an increase of 0.6 million tons. This increase was offset by the loss of Burma rice of about million and half tons". The Gregory Committee, on which the Agriculture Department was represented, also estimated India's overall deficit at a million and a half tons."

Vox Populi

According to Agriculture Department the population of India has been increasing at the rate of 5,000,000 a year. In three years, therefore, India's increase in population could be 15,000,000. Calculating food consumption at one pound per head per day, the total increase in the demand for food since 1943 could be 1,800,000 tons. The 1946 foodgrain position reduces to this:—

	Tons.
Overall deficit in 1943	1,500,000
Additional requirements on account of increase of 15,000,000 in population ..	1,800,000
	3,300,000
Deduct Grow More Food yield 3,000,000	
Net deficit	300,000

But India imported 2,330,553 tons of food grains in 1946 to feed her population, two million thirty thousand more than her net deficit. The Agriculture Department might argue that bad monsoons had put out of gear all Grow More Food Schemes.

The Department has claimed that due to the irrigation schemes under the Grow More Food Campaign 65,64,933 additional acres of land were brought under the plough. Measuring their yield by the Departments' own yard-stick there should be 16,41,233 tons of additional food grains available for distribution.

Let me, however, take the 1945 figures, in which year, India had normal monsoon. The food position for 1945 should be as under:—

	Tons.
Overall deficit in 1943	1,500,000
Additional demand to feed 10,000,000 additional population in two years	1,200,000
Add Defence demand	650,000
	3,350,000
Deduct Grow More Food yield 3,000,000	
Net deficit	350,000

India, however imported in 1945, 1,721,364 tons of Wheat and 75,000 tons of rice, making a total of 1,796,364 tons of food grains. In other words, India imported nearly a million and a half tons more than was warranted by the Agriculture Departments' estimates.

Out Of The Bag!

Then again, the Agriculture Department itself in its own Report on Grow More Food Campaign for 1945 states as follows:—

"The exact amount of increased production resulting from the Grow More Food Campaign is not known, but it may safely be assumed that each additional acre brought under plough means at least one-fourth to one-third of a ton of increase in the production of food grains. The increased production due to this measure alone must therefore be of the order of 1 1/2 to 2 million tons."

The Report, however, given away its case by stating that "the specific increase from the schemes sanctioned is estimated at about 300,000 tons. In 1944-45 the estimated additional yield rose to about 850,000 tons." One has to go to the Second Grow More Food Campaign Report to understand how

Facts And Figures to show that all is not well in the food department.

From Our Special Correspondent

the claim of three million tons of additional yield is made by the Agriculture Department.

The Second Report says:—"The total acreage under principal food grains increased by thirteen million acres during the triennium ending 1944-45 as compared to the pre-war normal yield." The rest was easy. Applying its yardstick of a quarter ton of additional food grain for every additional acre, the Department worked out the figure of over three million tons of additional food grains, all of which it claimed was due to the Grow More Food Campaign. There is perfect Division of Labour in Rajen Babu's two Departments. The Agriculture Department is solely and wholly responsible for looking out estimates. It is the Food Department, which is responsible for the realisation of the yield. Let me give the actual figures of yield of food grains in lakhs of tons.

YEAR	1931-32	1934-35	1937-38	1940-41	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44
GRAM	60	57	59	55	56.5	58.7	62.9
	3.8	3.5	3.4	3	3	4	3.3

Whither Thou Goest!

It will be thus seen that while the yield of gram has remained stationary, the yield of food grains other than gram has increased by 2.9 lakh tons in a year, which is reputed for its bumper crops. This is the brief account of the Grow More Food Campaign, which has cost this country Rs. 8,69,46,712 in grants and Rs. 6,59,82,537 in loans. The farce is to be continued for a further period of five years, saddling the tax-payer with additional sum of over 2 1/2 crores. How much of this money actually reached the poor cultivator and how much of it evaporated on the way, will never be known. The War, after all, was not fought in vain. It has trifurcated the old Department of Education, Health and Lands into three Sovereign Departments of Agriculture, Education and Health and it has expanded the Sov-

ereign Departments in a manner, which beats all imagination.

The Grow More Food Campaign was solely launched to feed the deficit areas. Not a single additional gram of food has so far been accounted in the Basic Plan by the Provinces or States. It has not fed the hungry, nor has it guaranteed freedom from hunger. It has only succeeded in providing fat salary jobs to a handful of men, who parade under the grand style of "Experts". I had recently shown what one of these experts had planned for New Delhi—Cutting down the trees and replacing them by fruit trees. Let me explain the activities of another expert. It is solemnly announced to-day.

"A Conference of members of the Central, Provincial and State Departments of Agriculture and the representatives of the vegetable seeds trade in India held in New Delhi last week

discussed a number of problems concerning the indigenous seed industry relating to the preparation of a long-term plan for the development of the industry, the enactment of a Seeds and Nursery Act, the future policy regarding import and export of vegetable seeds and the fixation of prices.

Post Natal Care

It was agreed that adequate protection should be given to the young vegetable seed industry in India for at least 3 years except in cases where such seeds were required for use as foundation stock. As, however, the supply of pure mother seeds from abroad was not guaranteed, the possibility was considered whether these seeds could not be produced in India itself. For this purpose, the establishment of Regional Seed Breeding Stations and the development of seed producing areas all over the country

were necessary. This will also help to find out the suitability of particular varieties of seeds in particular areas.

The Secretary, Indian Council of Agricultural Research offered to undertake research on seed breeding with a view to finding out whether 'mother' seeds could be produced in India."

The so-called Infant seed industry is a war baby. During the War no vegetable or flower seeds could be imported from abroad. In the nature of things a few firms, particularly in Kashmir started growing seeds. After the termination of hostilities, a ban was imposed on the import of all vegetable seeds from abroad. It is now proposed to extend this ban for a further period of three years and cover the flower seeds. This raises some fundamental issues. Firstly, can a department extend protection to an industry without reference to the Tariff Board, which is functioning at present?

Secondly, can the protection take the form of total ban on all imports? Thirdly, can protection be granted to an industry, which is largely situated in an Indian State? The Infant Seed Industry has not so far applied for an enquiry by the Tariff Board and it is largely situated in Kashmir.

Dangerous Principle

The principle of banning imports is a very dangerous one. It totally eliminates all competition, which is a necessary factor for the development of an industry on healthy lines. The truth of this statement will be borne out by the Seed Industry itself. The cauliflower has rapidly dwarfed and other British vegetables have deteriorated in quality in North India in recent years is a matter of fact and not fiction.

Anyone who is interested in gardening will bear out that half the seed do not germinate at all. The prices are comparatively quite stiff. Like Grow More Food Campaign, the Infant seed industry has become another racket. A new type of vested interests are created. The Department could have given a subsidy or a bounty. It however, had a risk. It would have permitted imports of seeds from abroad and would have shown up the guardians of the Infant Seed Industry. The safest course was to eliminate all chances of comparison. No imports, no competition and no chance to improve products. But no imports means bumper profits. So ban all imports. Long live the experts.

COAL INDUSTRY DECLARED PUBLIC UTILITY SERVICE

NEW DELHI, May 3, (A. P. I.): Coal industry in India, for six months from today, will be Public Utility Service under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, passed during the recent session of the Central Assembly, according to a "Gazette" notification issued today. This decision of the Government of India empowers appropriate Governments to declare coal industry a Public Utility Service. If they are satisfied that public interest requires this course action. This will entail abstention of strikes and lockouts and adoption of compulsory conciliation proceedings in the event of a dispute.

This decision followed Government's realisation that adequate and steady supply of coal is essential to facilitate production of other materials urgently required in the country. Considerable reduction and wastage in the production of coal have been caused during the past year owing to constant strikes and lockouts in the industry. It is recalled that over 100 strikes occurred in Bengal and Bihar coal mines during 1946.

The Government of India decided to inquire into the working and living conditions of colliery labour with a view to raising its wages on the principle of securing a minimum standard of living. But the Wage Inquiry Committee appointed by the Government of India in 1946 could not function owing to the death of its

Chairman. Deterioration in the situation in the collieries compelled the Government in February 1947 to set up a Board of Conciliation under the Trade Disputes Act of 1928 under the chairmanship of W. R. Puranik former High Court Judge, Nagpur, whose report has just been submitted to the Government of India.

The setting up of the Conciliation Board had averted the spread of strikes in fifteen collieries to all the others in Bengal and Bihar.

6th-Century Monastery Found In Jerusalem

JERUSALEM, (Reuter): The ruins of a sixth-century monastery inhabited by monks from Georgia, in the Caucasus, have been discovered in the course of road-widening operations in Jerusalem.

The site is within a stone's-throw of a tented army camp and about 150 yards from the residence of the G.O. C., Lt.-Gen. G. H. A. MacMillan. Archaeologists of the Palestine Department of Antiquities have been examining the remains and sketching them prior to the road construction being resumed.

LION'S LATEST

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Opium Destroyed In Mexican Raids

MEXICO CITY, May 3, (U. P. A.): Federal agents destroyed almost \$1,800,000 worth of opium in raids on illicit growers in the states of Sinaloa and Sonora, the Attorney General's office revealed today.

More than 150 raids were carried out by the agents and in each case fields of poppies were burned and growers were fined and imprisoned. Federal authorities said that most of the opium destroyed was to have been smuggled into the United States.

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NEWS FROM CITY MARKETS

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, May 3. There was only nominal business to-day on the local Cotton Exchange and July contract was quoted at Rs. 433/8.

It appears that as a protest members were not inclined to do any business. On the first tender day orders for 25350 bales were issued. Against this bulls are reported to have said that when the Government is buying what is the fun in issuing orders as what is the fun in issuing orders as the nominal rate for July is quoted around Rs. 423. It is reported that several members sent a requisition to the Board to reduce the number of tender days but this demand was turned down. So far no official statement is issued by the Board. There was no business and nominal quotations at 2 p.m. were as under:—
I.C.C. July 433 12 0
I.C.C. September 441 12 0

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

Indian Cotton July Contract is 1685 cent points below New York July at Exchange rate 331

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, May 2.
Highest Lowest Closing
July 435 433-1/2 434-1/4
Sept. 442-3/4 441 442
Karachi 4F.
July 45/11/0 45/7/3 45/10/3

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, May 2.
May 35.73-22
July 33.59-22
October 29.24-18
October Highest 29.26-20
October Lowest 28.90-16
December 28.44-18
January 27.98-18
March 27.98-18
Middling Spot 36.29-25

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, May 2.
May 35.62-31
July 33.47-27
October 29.19-19
December 28.37-24
March 27.88-28
Middling Spot 35.55-25

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, May 2.
Consols 2-1/2 p.c 95-1/4
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 p.c 111-1/4
War Loan 3-1/2 p.c 1952 and after 105-13/16
Funding Loan 4 p.c 1960/90 117-3/4
Victory Bonds 4 p.c 119-1/2
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China 12-3/16
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.) 111-1/2
National Bank of India 36

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, May 2.
U. S. price of foreign silver 73-3/4 cents

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, May 2.
May 2.62-3/4 to 2.61-3/4
July 2.25-1/4 to 2.25
September 2.18-1/4 to 2.18-1/2
December 2.15-3/4

LONDON WHEAT

London, May 2.
Australian Wheat (bulk) 103 May/June quoted
F. G. B.

LONDON BULLION

London, May 2.
Silver: Spot 44-3/4 pence
Forward 44-1/2 pence
Gold bars fine per oz. £8/12/3

DIVIDED ATTENTION ON WORTH STREET

NEW YORK, May 2. (U.P.A.): The confused price situation in print cloths and reports of continuing export inquiry divided attention during today's session of the Worth Street Cotton Cloth Market. Brokers said the slowdown in the arrivals of burlap from India spurred inquiries from that direction.

PROGRESSIVE THEATRES present

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GOLD AND SILVER

BOMBAY, May 3.

The Bullion market opened firm but under renewed selling, prices were marked down. At the decline there was scattered covering.

It appears that Bulls are making all attempts to get higher rate for Vaishakh delivery and the market records rapid price movement.

Ready silver opened to-day at Rs. 175 and declined at Rs. 173 on general selling but later steadied at Rs. 173/8. Ready gold opened at Rs. 109/12 and declined at Rs. 109/4. Sovereigns were quoted at Rs. 70/8.

It is talked in the market that the Government intends to improve trading methods and the constitution of the Bullion Exchange. Final quotations were as under:—

	Rs.	as.	p.
Ready Silver	173	4	0
Ready Gold	109	0	0

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, May 3.

A private cable from New York states that the Government with a view to bring down quotations and fight inflation, have taken over pepper and oilseeds stocks and are offering at lower rates. This means lowering of prices in the United States and eventually our markets will have to fall in line. The market was steady. Groundnuts Khandesh quality were quoted at Rs. 29/8. Coromandal at Rs. 29 and Bold at Rs. 28/8. Groundnut oil ready Bombay Mills was placed at Rs. 17/9. Castor seeds May delivery were quoted at a premium of Rs. 1/2 over the ceiling price. Linseed was steady on short covering. Ready linseed was quoted at Rs. 25/5 and April May business was done at Rs. 25/3 while July August was quoted at Rs. 25/6.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bombay May 3.

Quotations at 2 p.m.

Tata Ordinary 414/8; Tata Deferred 2207/8; Indian Iron 34/14; Steel Corp'n of Bengal 26/12; Bombay Dyeing 1106/4; Central India 288/2; Gokak 305; Kohinoor 663/2; Simplex 337; Swadeshi 621/8; Tata Power 1720; Associated Cement 179; Belapur 266/4; Bombay Burma (Old) 467/8; Scindia 32/6; Central Bank 105; New India 83/2; Tata 2nd Pref. 168/12.

DEMAND FOR INDIAN BROAD-LOOM RUGS DOWN

NEW YORK, May 2 (U.P.A.).

Carpet importers today said that firm primary prices and delivery uncertainty had caused a sharp drop in the demand here for Indian broad-loom rugs but they admitted that part of the decrease was due to the great availability of domestic rugs which, at comparable qualities, were often lower priced than Indian rugs.

They said that unless carpet wool prices drop there will be little chance for landed costs to decline. Traders said many importers ceased making commitments and will stay out of the market until prospects are better, while department stores which have been sending buyers to India to eliminate importers' charges are no longer willing to pay the costs of holding inventories which are declining in value and have therefore ceased purchasing.

Some traders expect that the reduced number of importers will facilitate American merchandising and most welcomed the news that direct buyers were quitting the market.

LONDON PEPPER PRICES

LONDON, May 2. (U.P.A.): The London pepper market is still subdued with overlarge supplies against somewhat subnormal demand. White pepper was quoted at 2/2 and black a shade easier at 1/10.

CHICAGO WHEAT PRICES SLUMP

CHICAGO, May 2. (U.P.A.): Wheat prices slumped sharply after early strength during today's session of the Chicago Commodity Exchange, tending down because of the weakening cash situation and the pause in commercial buying. Earlier all May positions were independently strong on covering induced by the fact that contract stocks were small and that the outstanding interest to be covered before the expire date on May 22nd was fairly large.

STERLING BUYING RATE FOR 90 DAYS

The following rates have been agreed to by the Bombay Exchange Banks' Association effective from 1st May.

"Sterling buying rate for 90 days sight and 120 days sight bills reduced by 1/32d effective 1st May 1947." This applies to ready and forward business.

Pakistan—'A Huge Price For Peace'

MANCHESTER, May 3 (Reuter): Pakistan is a very high price to pay for peace—or at least avoidance of civil war—declares the "Manchester Guardian" in an editorial but not too high if it achieved its purpose.

It points out that the responsibility for making a bargain rests with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and since "no man is in a better position to judge these issues, we must accept his judgment and give him all the support we can".

Weighing its probable advantages and disadvantages the "Manchester Guardian" continues, "It seems reasonable to hope that the Muslims in return for the concession of Pakistan, may agree to the separation of a Sikh-Hindu Province or State from the rest of the Punjab new partition of Bengal could cause more difficulty and attention may be attracted by the Muslim Premier Mr. Suhrawardy's suggestion for recognition of an enlarged Bengal as an independent Indian State, neither Muslim nor Hindu but Bengali".

SMALLER COTTON CARRY-OVER IN U.S.A.

WASHINGTON, May 2 (U.P.A.).

The Agriculture Department's monthly survey said today that the August 1, 1947 carry-over of all cotton in the United States was expected to be about 3,000,000 bales, which would be 60 per cent below last August's carry-over of 7,500,000 bales and the lowest since 1929.

The survey said U.S. cotton exports through February totalled slightly over 2,250,000 bales, compared to 1,700,000 in the same period last year. The survey estimated world consumption for 1946-47 at about 26,000,000 bales and the world carry-over on August 1, 1947 at slightly over 16,000,000.

The Department said Indian mills were using only three-fourths as much cotton as last year because of textile

NEW YORK PEPPER PRICES

NEW YORK, May 2 (U.P.A.):

With the exception of black and white pepper which were quoted at 31 asked and 43 to 45 cents per pound respectively, prices of other seeds remained unchanged on the New York Market today. Linseed oil was quoted at 38 cents per pound.

In the futures market, fresh weakness in the spot price brought a further downward revision in prices. With no sales reported, the market closed 10 to 200 lower. Dealers reported that offerings of lampong for spot shipment were made at as low a level as 31 cents while small sales of white pepper were rumoured to have taken place at between 43 and 45 cents.

In the absence of definite news from India on export licenses, traders are puzzled by the constant pressure on actuals. Some quarters said that offerings probably represented distressed offerings through speculators while others surmised the selling may have been of Dutch origin which in turn caused rumours that possibly some previously undisclosed supplies may have been located in Indonesia or supplies might have been smuggled out of Java to Singapore.

Closing prices included: May 33 asked; July 31 nom; September/October 27.50 bid; December 26 bid; January 25 to 27; March 26.90 asked.

NEW YORK SILVER REVIEW

NEW YORK, May 2. (U.P.A.): Slack domestic activity and absence of foreign demand forced down the price of silver on the New York market during this week. Excess of offering over demand and lack of foreign bids the price to drop 1-5/8 cents per ounce earlier in the week followed by a further drop of 1/4 cent on Wednesday to 73-3/4 cents per ounce which level was maintained for the remainder of the week despite the slow but steady accumulation of supplies in the face of poor demand. London entered the market only once during the week, purchasing some 100,000 ounces on Wednesday.

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New Central Labour Organisation For India

Hindusthan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh's Move

"Workers Have Had Enough Of Loss & Sufferings Under Communist Leadership", Says Nanda

NEW DELHI, May 3. (A.P.I.): A new central organisation of labour to be known as the "Indian National Trade Union Congress" would be shortly launched. A decision to this effect was taken at a meeting of the Central Board of the Hindustan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh held here to-day under the presidency of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

Those who attended the meeting included members of the Central Board of the Sangh, Mr. Jagjiwan Ram, Labour Member, Interim Government, Dr. Rajendra Prasad and certain Labour Ministers from the Congress Provinces.

Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Labour Minister of Bombay and Secretary of the Sangh, at a press conference to-day explained the terms of the resolution which the board adopted. He said that at its meeting in November last the Sangh had called upon its various member unions to affiliate themselves to the Trade Union Congress and to promote through it the policy and programme of the Sangh. Subsequent experience had compelled a total reversal of this policy and the board had rescinded its previous resolution to-day.

LEADING LABOUR UNREST INTO WRONG CHANNELS

It was obvious, Mr. Nanda said, that the prevailing labour unrest in the country was primarily due to the privations and difficulties experienced by the workers. To serve their political ends, certain parties and groups pushed labour into discarding peaceful methods for the redress of its grievances. They were directing labour unrest into channels which often led to breaches of the peace, accentuation of the hardships of the people and harm to the interests of the workers.

There was an acute shortage of supplies in the country which created serious discontent and retarded the progress of reconstruction in every direction. "We must maintain", Mr. Nanda said, "and expand production. We must also make sure that in the course of the political transformation which is proceeding apace a stable democracy is safely installed in the seats vacated by Imperialism."

WORKERS HAVE HAD ENOUGH OF COMMUNIST TACTICS

Mr. Nanda asserted that the policies pursued by the All-India Trade Union Congress under Communist leadership which functioned in its name, stood in sharp and total conflict with the aims mentioned above. "Their ways", he said, "threaten the security and the welfare of the community and are inimical to the best interest of the workers themselves. The bulk of the working class is opposed to the political philosophy of the Communists. This is amply borne out by the results of the elections to the Legislative Assemblies in the country from the various Labour Constituencies. The workers have had enough of loss and sufferings which are inseparable from methods adopted by the Communists in dealing with the difficulties of the working class. But the presence of Congressmen and others in the T. U. C. in subordinate association with the Communists creates the wrong impression that the present policies and leadership of the T. U. C. reflect the mind of the entire working class. The urgent need of the moment is, therefore, to provide machinery for co-ordinating the scattered forces of those who are in fundamental opposition to the Communists in their approach to labour matters."

T. U. C. "MALPRACTICES"
Mr. Nanda charged the present Trade Union Congress with indulging in malpractices. He alleged that it had been found that the composition and the voting strength of the various bodies in the T. U. C. were managed in such a manner that the democratic procedure of achieving a change by the influence of ideas and the relative superiority of real numerical strength has no scope at all in this case. The T. U. C. admits paper organizations and accepts fictitious or grossly exaggerated returns of membership. Another matter of deep concern to those who refuse to enter the T.U.C. is that certain dominant groups within it waged a violent campaign against arbitration as a method of avoiding (Continued on Page 16.)

Tara Singh's Solution

NEW DELHI, May 3 (API): In a statement issued this evening Master Tara Singh says that the only way to peaceful settlement in the Punjab is division of the Province into two parts on the basis of immovable property held by Muslims and non-Muslims.

The following is the full text of the statement:—

It is rumoured that the Punjab is being divided into Eastern and Western parts on the basis of population of districts and not on the basis of population of Muslims and non-Muslims in the Province as a whole. This gives the Muslims 65 per cent of land though at present they own less than 50 per cent of it.

Mr. Jinnah pleads for an exchange of populations. It is clear that he is convinced that the life and property of the minorities will not be safe in the Pakistan area. Transfer of populations from one part of the country to another is impossible on account of the climatic, language and cultural difficulties. But, exchange of population within a province is quite practicable, particularly in the Punjab, where the climate and language are the same practically throughout the Province. Therefore, I agree with Mr. Jinnah that so far as the Punjab is concerned, exchange of populations is the only permanent solution of our present difficult problems. Exchange of population is not the same thing as immigration and emigration, but it clearly implies exchange of property as well. Therefore, partition of the Punjab must be based on considerations of the population of Muslims and non-Muslims and the property held by them.

U.N.O. Palestine Assembly Debate

NEW YORK, May 3 (APA): The United Nations special Palestine Assembly to-day opened a full-scale debate on the question of Jewish representation.

Sir Carl Berendsen (New Zealand) told the 55 delegates that there was no need to hear the Jews at present and argued that the Assembly should not go beyond establishing an Inquiry Commission. He appealed for a "true truce of God in the Holy Land." The American proposal limiting Jewish participation to Committee hearings appeared to be headed for approval despite Russia's demands that the Jews should be given a full voice.

This decision seemed imminent as discussion continued in the General Assembly on the Steering Committee's recommendation that Jews be barred from the full Assembly debate, but given permission to appear before Committees.

STOP PRESS

3 YOUNG JEWS KILLED BY DAWN EXPLOSION

JERUSALEM, May 3 (Reuter):—Three young Jews were killed by a dawn explosion at Geva Colony in Nazareth District, Northern Palestine, to-day.

They are reported to-night from Jewish sources to be the first casualties of summer "manoeuvres" by Hagana—Jewish underground defence army estimated to be 70,000 strong. The police said to-night that they were investigating the cause of the explosion.

No Final Say On India Till Ismay's Return

Viceroy To Await Cabinet Reactions: Whitehall In Favour Of May 16 Plan?

LONDON, May 3. (Reuter): His Excellency the Viceroy, Admiral Viscount Mountbatten, will await the return of his Chief of Staff, General Lord Ismay, from London with the British Cabinet's reaction to his report before taking any positive action, on the political impasse, according to informed quarters here. Cables Fraser Wighton, Reuter's political Correspondent.

ISMAY'S PROGRAMME

Lord Ismay who left Delhi by air yesterday, is expected in London to-morrow night. His first engagement, it is expected will be a private conference with the new Secretary of State for India and Burma, Lord Listowel. This will be followed almost immediately by a conference with India experts of the Cabinet, including the Cabinet mission members Sir Stafford Cripps and Mr. A. V. Alexander. Most of Lord Ismay's discussions will be with the Cabinet Mission Group.

Arrangements for Lord Ismay's meeting with the full Cabinet are not yet known. It is thought unlikely that he will attend the bi-weekly meeting which is held as a rule on Monday or Tuesday. The length of Lord Ismay's stay is also undetermined but it is likely to be short. When Lord Louis Mountbatten arrived in Delhi as Viceroy, political quarters here calculated that he would require approximately two months in which to obtain an over-all appreciation of the constitutional situation on the spot before deciding on his next step.

BRITAIN'S ANXIETY
Actually there has been a lap of exactly seven weeks between the Viceroy's arrival and his reports to the Cabinet. Meanwhile, London political quarters, bearing in mind that Britain's "Quit India" date is now not much more than a year distant, are awaiting with keenness, mingled with anxiety, the unfolding of the pattern for the transfer of power.

There are indications that despite the apparently non-stop activity of the Viceroy to speed the process of change over, there is as yet no sign of agreement on what should be the plan of action. It is evident to observers here—particularly in view of the tone of incoming reports—that situation now hinges primarily on the question of whether or not India should be divided. Until a decision is taken on this point it is obviously difficult for Indian leaders to consider how a plan for partition, with all its problems, can be put into operation in such a way as to satisfy all parties.

It is assumed here that the Cabinet still thinks the Cabinet Mission plan of May 16 of last year as that which is most likely to avert serious consequences after transfer of power.

TIME FACTOR
Time is, however, a powerful arbiter in the situation and there is a general belief that if partition is generally considered inevitable, the fact will have to be faced quickly. Reports from India suggesting the possibility of provincial plebiscites as one conceivable way of deciding partition issues, have aroused interest here. On first sign what would seem to weigh most against this proposal is again the time factor but the proposal is one which may keep cropping up. The real danger of the present situation, it is thought, would be any failure to realise the shortness of time now available for actual decisions on the pattern of transfer. The period, observers point out, is not the year remaining between now and June 1948, but one of a few months at the outside. The major part of the last year of British authority in India must be available for the actual handing over process of some orderly basis.

ISMAY TO REPORT NEXT WEEK?

The A.P.A. adds: An India Office spokesman said to-day that Viscount

Mountbatten's chief adviser, General Lord Ismay, was expected to report to the Cabinet, early next week, the Viceroy's impressions on his first talks with Indian political leaders.

The spokesman said that Ismay, who was to-day flying over from India, would only stay for one or two days in London, and his trip would be the first of many that Mountbatten's advisers are expected to make in the future to keep the Cabinet posted on Indian developments.

The India Office, the spokesman said, did not know yet whether Ismay would report to the Cabinet in a special meeting or to the Secretary for India personally.

Mahatma Meets Viceroy Today

NEW DELHI, May 3. (A. P. I.): Mahatma Gandhi will meet the Viceroy at 4 p.m. tomorrow afternoon, it is learnt.

NEHRU CONFERS WITH GANDHIJI
NEW DELHI, May 3. (A.P.I.): Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had an hour's conference with Mahatma Gandhi this afternoon.

Earlier in the day Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President of the Constituent Assembly and Mr. T. Prakasam, former Premier of Madras, called on Mahatma Gandhi.

Sardar Baldev Singh Defence Member, called on the Mahatma this afternoon.

Mr. Surendra Mohan Ghose and Mr. Kalpada Mukherjee, President and Secretary of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee respectively, Mr. Rajkumar Chakravarty and Mr. Arun Chandra Guha, members of the Constituent Assembly met Mahatma Gandhi this afternoon and it is understood had a further discussion regarding the situation in Bengal.

THATTE RELEASED ON BAIL
NEW DELHI, May 3. (A.P.I.): Mr. L. G. Thatte General Secretary, All-India Anti-Pakistan Front and Mr. M. S. Gokhale who were arrested at the Valmiki Mandir yesterday during Mahatma Gandhi's prayer time have been released today on bail of Rs. 2,000 each.

Kher Confers With Mahatma

NEW DELHI, May 3 (UPI): Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay, had half an hour's interview with Gandhi yesterday afternoon.

Mr. T. Prakasam, ex-Premier of Madras, met Gandhi yesterday and had half an hour's talk with him.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON OCTOBER.
NEW YORK, May 3.
Previous Closing 29.24
Today's Opening 29.29
Difference +5
Today's Closing 29.10
Difference -14

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE.
BOMBAY, May 3.
Closing quotations at 2.30 p.m.:—
Tata Ordinary 414; Tata Deferred 2205; Indian Iron 34/12; Steel Corp. of Bengal 26/12; Bombay Dyeing 1106/4; Central India 288/2; Gokak 305; Kohinoor 663/2; Simplex 347; Swadeshi 628/2; Tata Power 1720; Associated Cement 179; Belapur 266/4; Bombay Burma (Old) 457/8; Scindia 32/6; Central Bank 105; New India 83/2; Tata 2nd Pref. 163/2.

MORE DANGEROUS THAN ATOM BOMB

LONDON AGAINST PARTITION PLAN FOR INDIA

Mountbatten's Poser To Jinnah & League

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, May 3. On Monday the British Cabinet will be acquainted with Lord Mountbatten's views on the Indian problem. It is believed that further modification in the Cabinet plan is inevitable. Britain, it is also believed, will not be a party to the creation of Pakistan of six provinces in their present form. If Pakistan is inevitable, partition of Bengal and the Punjab is inevitable. The defence of India will not be split, but will be linked up with the British plan. Friends still hope and pray that a solution may be found through United India. A United States of India alone can bring peace and prosperity to the people. The partition mentality is more dangerous than the atom bomb.

Viceroy And Partition

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, May 3. Lord Mountbatten may have to go to London if his emissaries fail to convince the British Cabinet of the partition plan. The British Government, it is learned here, still adheres to United India plan and would like to prevent Balkanisation of India. Political observers think new developments in the partition controversy. They refer to Mr. Jinnah's latest statement categorically rejecting division of Bengal and the Punjab. From this they envisage not Congress League settlement, but Congress League struggle on a much intensified scale. If a civil war becomes inevitable even on the basis of partition, why then have a divided India at all, they argue. Any struggle then should be on the issue of Divided versus United India. That League provincial leaders are opposed to the division of Bengal and of the Punjab is evident from the Delhi statement of Premier

Suhrawardy and the Punjab As submission to the League High Command.

The position reduces itself to this. The Congress and the British Cabinet are still wedded to the idea of a United India with a truncated Centre, while the League insists on partition of India. As a compromise the Congress is no longer averse to partition provided partition was on the basis of division of the Punjab and Bengal. The League is opposed to the division of the Punjab and of Bengal. The deadlock, therefore, remains intact.

The Viceroy as a result of his prolonged talks, has come to the definite conclusion that partition of India is the only method to solve the Indian problem. At the same time, His Excellency agrees with the British Cabinet Mission that there was no justification for inclusion within Sovereign Pakistan those districts of the Punjab and Bengal and Assam in which the population is predominantly non-Muslim. Lord Mountbatten would, therefore, have district wise partition of the Punjab and Bengal through a boundary commission. Lord Mountbatten's alternative for Bengal, it is believed, is an adaptation of the Canadian model. He would not concede Pakistan merely because Mr. Jinnah demands it or accept division of Bengal and the Punjab because Congress says so. He would have a plebiscite of the members of the legislatures of those provinces to decide whether they would prefer partition or would remain under one Union Centre. If the vote is favourable to partition, the plebiscite will be followed by the legislators electing a Constituent Assembly for Pakistan. As for the Frontier the plebiscite will be through fresh elections under the Mountbatten plan. As reported yesterday, Lord Mountbatten would prefer Section 93 rule in the Frontier.

Ghazanfar Ali Urges Fresh Elections For N. W. F.

CLAIMS THAT POLITICAL SITUATION HAS CHANGED SINCE LAST POLLS

NEW DELHI, May 3. In the course of an interview to the Associated Press of India Mr. Ghazanfar Ali Khan, Health Member in the Interim Government described the Congress Working Committee's reported opposition to the holding of fresh elections in the N.W.F. Province as showing that the Congress had lost all sense of right and wrong. The Health Member referred to the Congress leaders' argument that since the last general election about a year ago nothing had happened to justify new elections.

CHANGE IN SITUATION

He added: "As a matter of fact every thing has happened that should induce any decent and self-respecting Ministry to make an appeal to the electorate. Even during the last general election the Muslim League had actually polled a higher number of votes in Muslim constituencies than Dr. Khan Sahib's party did, even though the votes happened to be so distributed as to give Dr. Khan Sahib a majority of the Muslim seats. This was a mere fluke. This is, however, not the main point. The point is that since the last election the political situation in the Frontier province has completely changed. The Pathans have realised that the so-called Khudai Khidmatgars are nothing better than Khidmatgars of the Hindu Congress. Who but the wilfully blind can ignore the fact that the entire province is to-day virtually in revolt against the Congress Ministry? The challenge to its representative character is so widespread and persistent that under the weight of this popular chal-

lenge the administration of the provinces has all but broken down.

"Faced with this situation and such a widespread challenge, any decent and self-respecting Ministry would have hastened to make an appeal to the electorate. Instead of doing so, the Frontier Ministry is trying to run away from the idea of facing the electorate. This shows what the Ministry thinks of itself. By demanding that this Ministry should be kept in office and should not be put to the test of a popular vote, the Congress Working Committee is merely inviting ridicule on itself."

PUNJAB PARTITION

Questioned about the demand for the partition of the Punjab, as formulated by the Hindu-Sikh legislators' convention in Delhi, the Health Member said: "The basis of the demand is fantastic. It only shows that the Sikhs have begun to realise the likely consequences to themselves of playing into the hands of the Hindu Congress. As time passes the Congress leaders themselves will realise that any principles of reasons that may be advanced for one partitioning of the Punjab, will logi-

Success Story In Figures

By A Film Correspondent

LONDON, (By Air Mail): Figures are facts. Sometimes they may be pleasant, sometimes unpleasant, but they are nevertheless facts which one should face.

The latest figures to be published by the British film industry include some encouraging ones which are worth being considered in other countries as well. For the first time figures giving the earnings of British films in the United States of America have become known in London.

The artistic achievements of British films have won respect in America, the biggest film producing country in the world. The "New York Times" in its feature "The Ten Best Pictures of the Year," hailed "Stairway to Heaven" ("A Matter of Life and Death"), "Henry V" and "Brief Encounter" among the best of 1946, awarding "Stairway to Heaven" the highest recommendation of any film of the year.

The National Board of Review announced its choice of "Henry V" as the best film of 1946, and rated "Brief Encounter" high on its list of the 10 best films. The New York Critics' Circle honoured Laurence Olivier as the year's best actor for his performance in "Henry V" and Celia Johnson as

American public to pay to see British films.

Considerable Optimism

"Henry V" and "Caesar and Cleopatra" are not the only British films showing in America. There have been notices about "Stairway to Heaven", "The Notorious Gentlemen" ("The Rake's Progress"), "Dead of Night", "The Seventh Veil" and "The Wicked Lady", and there are enough signs to warrant considerable optimism with regard to box-office returns. According to advance reports, these films are likely to repeat the success of "Henry V" and "Caesar and Cleopatra."

With regard to "Henry V", it is worth mentioning that Dr. McManaway, director of the famous Folger Shakespeare Library in Washington, has been very interested in the film since he saw it at a private showing two years ago.

The British Charge d'Affairs in Washington, Mr. John Balfour, has presented the library with a copy of the film shooting script, which was given by Laurence Olivier. It will be shown with many other exhibits, including a volume of Shakespeare which belonged to the late President Roosevelt.

It is interesting to see the annual report which has been published recently in America and in Britain of

Artistic Achievements—American Press Applauds "Henry V" and "Brief Encounter"—Distributors Optimistic—Other Box-Office Successes Expected—Rank-Universal Agreement—New Era in Film Industry—Exchange of Talent Likely.

the best actress for her role in "Brief Encounter."

The New York Newspaper Guild awarded Laurence Olivier the crown of the year for his "Henry V", and the magazine "Time" lauded "Henry V" and "Brief Encounter" in its choice of the top films of 1946.

Film critics like Archer Winston, of the "New York Post", selected four British pictures within his list of the 10 best: "Stairway to Heaven," "Brief Encounter," "Henry V" and "Dead of Night"; and Rose Pelswick, of the "New York Journal American", included "Henry V" and "Brief Encounter" in her list of the 10 best films.

Public Verdict

This is the voice of the critic. What is the verdict of the public? We have been told that no people are supposed to be as reluctant as the Americans in accepting foreign pictures. The figures which have been published recently have ended this assumption. The British film has broken successfully into the American market.

"Henry V", when it had been shown at only 35 cinemas in seven large cities in the United States, had earned £450,000, but expenses for advertising have to be deducted from this sum.

The gross earning for "Caesar and Cleopatra" are likely to run as high as £562,000; so far this film has made £450,000 gross, and there are still 3,200 theatre bookings to come. These figures show the willingness of the

Universal Pictures Co. Inc., the American Company with which the J. Arthur Rank organisation is closely associated. This Company is to undertake the distribution of British films in America and Latin America on a far larger scale than has been done hitherto, and these arrangements "mark the beginning of an earnest effort to provide the British film industry with an opportunity to add materially to the world-wide earnings of their pictures." The box-office results of the British films already shown in America indicate that "these pictures offer a type of entertainment the American public wants to see."

Era Of Co-operation

During this season, Universal Pictures are going to distribute another outstanding group of British pictures throughout the Americas. They include, among others, "The Upturned Glass", starring James Mason; "Black Narcissus", a technicolour production produced by Michael Powell and Emeric Pressburger; "Great Expectation", the Charles Dickens' classic, directed by David Lean; "Odd Man Out", starring James Mason and Robert Newton, and "The Magic Bow" with Stewart Granger and Phyllis Calvert.

A new era of co-operation in the motion picture industry is presaged by this agreement between the Rank organisation and Universal. It not only provided the opportunity for the American and South American public to see the best British pictures, but paves the way for the exchange of acting, writing and directorial talent between the United States and Britain.

cally lead to the fragmentation of every other province in India. They talk of saving the Hindu-Sikh minority in the Punjab from Pakistan. What about saving five millions of Muslims from the rule of Hindus in Bihar, or eight millions of Muslims from the domination of Hindus in the U. P.? If the unfortunate communal disturbances in the Punjab can be made an excuse for demanding the partition of the Punjab, what about the much more horrible happenings in Bihar and elsewhere? The plain fact is that the fragmentation of provinces is a wholly impracticable proposition. The division of India on the basis of Muslim majority and Hindu majority

mentation of the Provinces into tiny provinces is one thing, but the fragmentation of the provinces into tiny bits is a wholly different thing and is being advocated only to create confusion and difficulties in the way of a just and sound solution of the problem."

NEW DELHI, May 3. (A. P. I.): It is announced that the annual general meeting of the Indian Red Cross Society and St. John Ambulance Association fixed for 10th May, at the Viceroy's House, New Delhi, has been postponed. The new date will be announced in due course.

Literary And Journalistic Awards

NEW YORK, May 2. Annual award of the Pulitzer prizes for journalistic and literary achievements in the United States will be made on May 5, 1947, at Columbia University in New York City. It is an event of marked importance to the nation's literary circles. Several hundred works are offered each year for these honours, endowment for which was provided by the noted immigrant newspaper publisher and public-spirited citizen, Joseph Pulitzer, who died in 1911.

A board of newspaper editors and other judges have been working industriously for several weeks to choose the best contributions in the different classifications. More than 300 items of editorial material alone have been entered for consideration, and 201 books were presented in the field of letters. Ten specialisation nominations have been created for various classified categories.

Journalism exhibits at the university were examined by a group of 16 newspaper editors, who acted as jurors in considering each of the eight editorial divisions that include public service, editorials, correspondence, cartoons, news photographs, national telegraphic reporting and community reporting. Five nominations in each division were submitted by the editors to the Advisory Board of the university's Graduate School of Journalism. Vote of the board decides the winners, but the trustees of Columbia University have final authority and officially make the awards.

Selections of the judges assigned to designate the best novel, play, history of the United States, American biography and volume of verse, are subject to the same final authority of the trustees. Jurors in the field of "belles lettres" are distinguished University professors, representing schools from New England to the mid-west.

In honouring the most outstanding works in journalism, the decisions are aimed to reflect a reward for constructive editorial work at its best, to reaffirm the high ideals of the nation's press, and to recognize individual newspapermen, some of whom never before have known nation-wide fame.

PULITZER'S MUNIFICENT GIFT
Elevating the Fourth Estate to the highest plane was Joseph Pulitzer's own deep, living interest. For this

purpose he gave a substantial part of his fortune made in publishing such noted newspapers as the St. Louis "Post-Dispatch" and the old New York "World". His gift of 2,500,000 dollars to Columbia University made possible the founding of the School of Journalism in 1912, and the endowment of the Pulitzer prizes entrusted to the school.

Highlighting the awards in 1947 is the special recognition given the centennial birthday anniversary of Pulitzer himself which was observed on April 10 at Columbia University. Leaders in Government, education and journalism paid tribute to the man of Hungarian extraction, who entered the United States in his early youth as a poor immigrant and rose in his lifetime to great wealth and national importance. Pulitzer's first service to his adopted country was with the Union forces during the Civil War from which he was discharged in New York in 1865 at the age of 17 years. Shortly afterwards he left for St. Louis, Missouri, where his phenomenal newspaper career began.

In commemoration of Pulitzer's centennial anniversary, the United States Post Office Department issued a stamp bearing the portrait of the late publisher. In the design appears the Statue of Liberty (itself the gift of the people of France) which was erected on a stone pedestal built from funds raised through a popular subscription sponsored by Pulitzer. It is the first stamp honouring a journalist in the history of the country.

LAST YEAR'S AWARDS

Measure of the standard of honoured works to be announced early in May can be best provided by previous choices. Last year, the heralded historical work "The Age of Jackson" by Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr., won the prize for the most distinguished contribution in the field of American history. In the theatre, the play fully resisted the oblivion to which time relegates most writings. For instance, "Harvey," the delightful play fantasy by Mary Chase, prize winner of 1944, is still enjoying an unbroken run in New York City, and John R. Hersey's novel "A Bell for Adano," is still being widely read. Other distinguished works honoured have been "Our Town" by Thornton Wilder (play award, 1937), "Admiral of the Ocean Sea" by Samuel E. Morison (biography award, 1942), "Journey in the Dark" by Martin Flavin (novel award, 1943), and "The Grapes of Wrath" by John Steinbeck (novel award, 1939).

The wealth of editorial comment which each year attends the announcement of the various Pulitzer awards testifies to the significance attached to the committee's choices by the American public.

Central Administration's science department, in an interview, "They do away with many preconceived notions and topple over what have been regarded hitherto as facts."

Dr. Jaeger gave as one important instance the greater susceptibility of adults to under-nourishment. "Teen-age girls, especially, adapt themselves quickly to all conditions and hardships, showing surprisingly little loss of weight. Apparently they assimilate their food better than anybody else, drawing energy from the last ounce of it."

"From a medical point of view, these and other biological reactions to conditions in Germany to-day, including the unsuspected immunity from epidemics, are amazing."

"Our conclusions are dearly bought—the by-product, as it were, of much grief and suffering. But very likely they will still benefit mankind when the war is but a dim memory."

HYDERABAD, (Dr.), May 1, U. P. I.: It is learnt that the Legislative Department is busy drafting a Bill for the improvement of land in the Dominions. It will be more or less based on the model of the Land Improvement Schemes Act of Bombay.

NEW JAPANESE CONSTITUTION

WASHINGTON, April 26—On May 3, 1947, the new Japanese constitution comes into force—a constitution that firmly establishes a legal framework for a democratic form of Government in Japan.

The new constitution was passed by the Japanese House of Representatives October 7 last year, after 2 full months of free debate and wide publicity. It provides for what "Fortune" editor Eerrymon Maurer terms "perhaps the most representative Government in the world".

One of the most radical changes in the new charter, as contrasted with the Meiji constitution it replaces, is provision for re-location of sovereignty the preamble specifically stating that the "Japanese people...do proclaim that sovereign power resides with the people". The new constitution likewise strips the emperor of his former large powers and affirms that his position is now derived "from the will of the people, with whom resides sovereign power".

Even more important than the provisions stripping the emperor of sovereignty and powers is re-location of this sovereignty and these powers in the hands of the people and their elected representatives. The Diet has become the highest branch of state power and sole law-making organ. Executive power is vested in the Cabinet, but the Cabinet is collectively responsible to the Diet. The Prime Minister who heads the Cabinet is designated "from among the members of the Diet", and the majority of the Ministers of State must likewise be chosen from Diet members.

The Diet itself consists of two popularly elected houses—the House of Representatives and the House of Councillors. Members of the latter House, which replaces the House of Peers whose members held office through hereditary right, were chosen for the first time in elections held throughout Japan April 20. The House of Representatives, elections for which took place April 25 is elected for a four-year term, subject to possible dissolution upon failure to uphold the Cabinet. The members of the House of Councillors are elected for six-year term, but their greater security of tenure is balanced by the greater powers vested in the lower House.

Of value to future development within Japan of democratic self-Government are constitutional provisions for local administration. Under the principle of extending local autonomy, the constitution provides for locally-elected assemblies and for local officials put into office by popular vote, instead of appointment by the Ministry of Home Affairs as was the case in the past. The first elections for these local officials—prefectural Governors, Mayors of Cities, and town headmen—were held April 5, and the first elections for local assemblies will take place May 2.

Youth Congress To Enlarge Its Activities

Supports Partition Of Bengal And Punjab

NEW DELHI, May 2. (A.P.I.): The Working Committee of the All-India Youth Congress which concluded its two-day session to-day adopted an eight-point programme to enlarge the activities of the Youth Congress in all fronts—physical, social, cultural and political etc.—to build up the youths of India in accordance with the Gandhian ideology.

By another resolution the Committee welcomed the British Government's declaration to hand over power to Indians by June 1948. The Committee agreed with the stand taken by the Congress in supporting the demand of the non-League masses in the Punjab and Bengal to partition those provinces.

The Committee recommended to its provincial units to set up Youth Employment Bureaus to control the unemployed and demobbed youths and draw them into constructive and productive activities.

BOMBAY, May 2: Part-time Secretaries of the village Panchayats will be granted a temporary increase of Rs. 5 per mensem in pay for a period of one year in the first instance from April 1, 1947, subject to the condition that the aggregate pay in any case should not exceed Rs. 20 per mensem.

ARMEDABAD May 2 (A.P.I.): The Gujarat Provincial Hindu Sabha has sent a telegram to Viceroy, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, protesting against the arrests at Delhi of Swami Kirpatirji and other Sadhus and Sanyasins and demanding their immediate release.

New Light On

Diabetic Cure

(BY WILLIAM HAMSHER.)

German diabetic sufferers are breaking all the rules of diet and treatment, and yet surviving.

Research starting from this fact may, according to medical opinion here, result in a new angle of approach to the whole question of remedies.

According to orthodox medical practice hitherto, no insulin-acustomed diabetic German ought to have survived deprivation of insulin, and a diet in which carbohydrates predominate.

Doctors here first assumed that the gradualness of the transition from former standards (beginning with the time when Goering first demanded guns instead of butter) called into play some recuperative powers of the human body, re-establishing the disturbed balance between gland excretions and metabolism. They set to work to discover what the unknown factor was.

Teams of researchers made a close study of the patients at specialised treatment centres. They were able to report that first tests tended to confirm the empiric theory formed by practicing physicians.

Diabetes, it was thought, might be cured under dietic conditions varying little from the normal and without resort to insulin. Treatment would involve an extremely regular life, including a great deal of manual labour in the open air and a regular check by doctors.

These researches were conducted, and the treatment based on them, was evolved under the auspices of the Central Administration of Health for the Eastern (Russian) zone of Germany. This is focussing the wider issues of research in university laboratories on medical problems which have arisen directly from the war. Large grants have been earmarked for these schemes and bonuses awarded for outstanding achievement.

"Several of our new concepts are astonishing, not to say revolutionary," said Dr. Otto Jaeger, head of the "State of the Union" by Russell Crouse and Howard Lindsay was honoured as the most original drama of the 1945-46 season.

For outstanding journalism in foreign correspondence, the Pulitzer Committee chose the significant articles of Arnaldo Cortesi of the New York "Times" on conditions in Argentina. And the Scranton, Pennsylvania, "Times" was signalled out for its 15-year campaign for "untainted justice." In the field of war coverage Homer Bigart of the New York "Herald Tribune" and William L. Laurence of the New York "Times" were selected for their reporting in the Pacific.

A brief summary of other Pulitzer awards throughout the years shows that most of the works have success-

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MOVE TO FORM FRENCH GOVT. WITHOUT REDS

PARIS, May 3 (Reuter): With the vote on a motion of confidence to be taken in the National Assembly tomorrow, France faces for the first time since her liberation in August, 1944, the probability of having to form a Government with Communists, the strongest single party in the Parliament, in active opposition.

Premier Paul Ramadier yesterday asked the Assembly to reaffirm or repudiate their support of his economic policy, following the announcement at the Cabinet meeting earlier this week by Communist Ministers that they were not any longer in agreement with the rest of the Cabinet on the policy of freezing prices and wages.

At the same time he held out the olive branch to the Communists when he said he quite agreed with them that salaries could be increased in relation to increased production per man.

But he made it clear he was not prepared to let the Communists have it both ways by opposing the Government's policy on a particular issue and yet at the same time remaining inside the Government over the question of Indo-China five weeks ago.

Some observers consider that the Communists are attempting a trial of strength.

The Communists are trying to bring about a change in the economic policy of the Government which all other parties inside the Cabinet still support and in fact regard as essential if the currency is to be prevented from foundering.

But the Communists are not prepared to resign even if they do not vote for the motion of confidence tomorrow.

In that case they will leave it to the Premier to hand in a collective resignation of the Cabinet.

Communist deputies in the lobbies today were saying, "They will see that it is very difficult to go on without the Communists". It remains to be seen whether the experiment which in

practice means governing against them will be attempted.

The socialists stand to lose either way which may partly explain the new line taken by the French Communist Party.

If the socialist agree to govern against the Communists they risk losing still more ground among organised workers. If they stick to the Communists they risk losing the support among other sections of the population who voted for them.

The Communist challenge is, in the first place, due to their desire to canalise the growing discontent among industrial workers over the shortage of bread and meat.

As their leader, M. Jacques Duclos, stated in the Assembly, the Communists have no intention of allowing themselves to be "outmanoeuvred on the left" and losing their predominant influence in trade unions.

Some observers think the real reason why the Communists are preparing to go into the opposition lies in the international situation and divergence from the Government on its foreign policy.

The Communists consider the French Government is moving towards closer relationship with the Anglo-Saxon powers and away from Moscow.

More, according to the Political Commentator of the newspaper, the "Paris Presse", the Communist Ministers at the recent Cabinet meeting refused to approve the 3-power agreement on the Ruhr reached at Moscow between Mr. Marshall, Mr. Bevin and M. Bidault.

NEW YORK, May 1 (Reuter).—The Inland Steel Company workers at the Indiana harbour, Indiana, the seventh largest steel works in the United States and steel workers at the Joan A. Roebling Factories in New Jersey struck work at midnight last night.

Question Of Jewish Representation To Go Before Political Committee

Arabs Formulate Four-Point Programme

FLUSHING MEADOWS (New York), May 3. (Reuter): The Steering Committee of the United Nations Special Assembly on Palestine ruled last night that the Jewish Agency should not be allowed representation before the Plenary Session of the Assembly but referred the matter to the Assembly's Political Committee.

Russia, Czechoslovakia and Poland voted in favour of allowing the Jews full representations. The United States, Britain and six other countries voted against while, Ecuador, the Honduras and Brazil abstained.

The United States motion to refer the matter to the Political Committee was carried by 11 votes to nil, Russia, Czechoslovakia and Poland abstaining.

The General Assembly will meet in plenary session to-day.

Before last night's vote, Britain, the United States and Russia had all recommended that the Jewish representatives be heard by the United Nations but differed as to who should seek and how.

Sir Alexander Cadogan for Britain stated just before yesterday's meeting of the Steering Committee opened that as the Arab States had entered into a full debate on Palestine in the Assembly, the Jews should be heard if it was "constitutionally feasible".

He declined to say whether he thought it was.

ARAB DEMANDS.

NEW YORK, May 2. (Reuter): Recognition of the Arab right to complete independence is the first point in a four-point programme for Pales-

tine formulated by representatives of the Palestine Arab Higher Committee, a spokesman told Reuter to-night.

The other three headings of Palestine Arab demands are: Abandonment of the attempt to establish a Jewish national home in Palestine. Abrogation of the British mandate. Immediate cessation of all Jewish immigration and sales of land.

"The case of the Palestine Arabs is clear and self evident justice, based on the right of the people to remain in undisturbed possession of their country and ensure it to be developed in freedom and conformity with traditions and ideals", the Spokesman said.

British policy had often thrown Palestine into turmoil and in the last 29 years of British rule, there had been periods of strife, disturbances, bloodshed, oppression and havoc, he said. No country in the world faced Palestine's fate and no people on earth had been threatened with expulsion from the homeland as Palestinian Arabs had been.

Accusing the Jews of large scale propaganda and terrorism to achieve a Jewish state, the Arab spokesman added, "At a time when all decent people and civilised nations are giving up the policy of force. Jewish terrorism is still growing and the British have failed to end it. Palestine has been placed under a regime of irresponsible bureaucratic rule in which Jewish influence exercising itself in London as well as in Jerusalem—is predominant."

CEYLON'S ONE CRORE SHIPPING CONCERN PLAN

COLOMBO, May 2 (Reuter). Exploratory talks between Rajah Hewavitirane, Ceylon's Minister for Industry and Commerce, and two groups of Indian commercial interests have resulted in agreement being reached on plans for a Government sponsored shipping company. It was learned here today.

According to the tentative agreement, it has been decided that 60 per cent of the shares in the proposed company should be subscribed by Ceylonese. The composition of the Board of Directors is to be made up of six Ceylonese and four Indians, there were also to be two representatives of the Government on the Board. The entire scheme was estimated to cost about Rs. 1,00,00,000.

Pocket Size Radios To Be Mass Produced

WASHINGTON, May 2 (UPA): The day when any American can carry around with him a low cost pocket-size radio transmitting and receiving set is not far away.

It might come within the next year and a decade from now these tiny transmitters and receivers—the whole packet weighing not over eight to ten ounces—may be as common as wrist-watches.

This is the belief of the National Bureau of Standards.

For women, the sets will be done up in neat plastic packets about the size of an ordinary cigarette case.

The Federal Communications Commission is about ready to approve regulations for civilians to operate the diminutive sets on 465 megacycles. The civilian operator of such a set will not necessarily have call letters like a radio station, but probably will receive an official license card.

Scientists report that at least 100 manufacturers are planning to make the small sets.

Right now, one would cost about 50 dol. but it is believed that the figure might drop as low as 15 dol. when the market gets going. The sets easily send or pickup voice and sounds within one mile and even upto ten miles sometimes.

NO ADMISSION INTO PALESTINE

Intending travellers to Palestine are informed that as from 15th April 1947 no British subject or British protected person will be admitted into that country, even though his passport is valid for Palestine, unless it carries a special endorsement by a British Passport Issuing Authority valid for a period of 30 days. This applies to passengers in direct transit by air also.

CAIRO, May 2 (Reuter).—Cairo police seized £100,000 worth of Hashish, one of the biggest captures of drugs in the Middle East in recent years, in a desert gun battle with Bedouin smugglers, it was learned today.

14 Arrested For Offering Satyagraha In Allahabad

ALLAHABAD, May 2. (A.P.I.): Fourteen persons who offered satyagraha by lying down on the railway track before the Cheoki shuttle this morning, were arrested.

The District Magistrate, Allahabad, has issued an order under Section 144 Cr. P. C. prohibiting picketing by lying before the railway train to dissuade willing workers going for work at the Ordnance Depot, Cheoki.

EX-MINISTER LOSES APPEAL

LONDON, May 2 (Reuter): An application by Thomas John Ley, a former Minister of Justice in New South Wales to the Attorney-General for a fiat to appeal to the House of Lords against the death sentence passed on him for "The Chalk Pit Murder" has been refused. A similar application by Lawrence John Smith, condemned with Ley, has also been rejected.

Ley and Smith, a joiner, were sentenced for the murder of John Mudie, a Barman, who was found dead in a chalk pit at Woldingham, Surrey.

The date of the execution has been fixed for next Thursday.

Iraq's Population

BAGHDAD, (Reuter). Statistics just published put Iraq's population at the end of 1946 at 4,803,430.

Total births during the years 1946 are given as 106,097.

The number of deaths for the period amounted to 36,096.

J. J. SINGH'S PLANE TO U. S. DELAYED

NEW YORK, May 2. (Reuter): The plane carrying Sirdar J. J. Singh, President of India League of America to New York has been delayed at Gander New Foundland and is not expected to arrive before 8 a. m. (local time) tomorrow at the earliest.

St. Leger Date Discussed

Now that the Derby is to be run on a Saturday, Northern racegoers are anxious to know whether the date of the St. Leger, which is due to be decided at Doncaster on Wednesday, September 10, will be altered to a Saturday.

Councillor Martin, Chairman of the Doncaster Race Committee is contemplating calling a conference of representatives of industry to discuss the respective merits of mid-week and Saturday racing.

"I would welcome some guidance from the Jockey Club", he said, "I cannot see that a Saturday St. Leger would be practicable, but if we had a decision, we could get together and make provision for the situation to be faced. At present we are completely in the dark. The sooner that representatives of the Jockey Club the Racecourse Owners Association and the Government departments concerned get down to brass tacks, the better it will be."



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Importance Of Individual Rights

Truman Reaffirms Belief

WASHINGTON—President Truman has reaffirmed his belief "that the nations of the world and their system of law must aim toward increasing the security of the individual right of man, as well as the peace and security of the international order."

In a letter at the annual meeting of the American Society of International Law Thursday night, the President cited "certain heartening developments" during the past year toward bringing the world closer to law and justice in the conduct of international relations.

The first of these developments cited by the President was the U. S. declaration last August recognizing compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice in certain legal disputes. "Another was the assize of Nuremberg," the President said, "and its momentous judgement that individuals as well as nations are answerable to law for planning or waging of wars of aggression and for commission of other crimes against humanity...."

"It is indeed gratifying that the U. N. General Assembly, in December 1946, not only reaffirmed the principles of the Nuremberg charter and the judgement of the tribunal, but also took affirmative steps which I trust will result in a general codification of the offences against the peace and security of mankind."

The President pointed out that the U. N. Commission on Human Rights "has recently begun the monumental task of preparing an international bill of human rights and fundamental freedoms."

"In this striving to improve through law the lot of the common man everywhere," the President concluded, "there are many problems which your society can study with advantage. Consideration must be given to the position of the individual in international law under such a bill of rights his relationship to the United Nations and the nature of the possible remedies for infringement of his rights. Ways must be found which will insure that our social order and institutions retain their capacity for growth, responsive to the aspirations of mankind."

WASHINGTON.—U. S. exports of foodstuffs during the first two months of this year have continued at the heavy rate maintained during 1946. Figures released by the Commerce Department showed. Foodstuffs exports for January and February were valued at nearly 398 million dollars, as compared to about non-commercial compared to about 440 million dollars in the same months of 1946. However the 1946 figures include non-commercial shipments such as lend-lease and UNRRA which have declined considerably in 1947.

Total U. S. imports of foodstuffs during January and February of this year rose 42.1 per cent over the corresponding months of 1946. The largest increases in imports were recorded in coffee, cane sugar, cocoa beans, prepared coconut, meat and black pepper.

U. S. WHEAT STOCKS LOW

U. S. wheat stocks in storage of all categories as of April 1 totalled about 310 million bushels, the smallest in ten years and about seven per cent smaller than it was a year ago.

About 140 million bushels of storage wheat stocks are on farms, with the remainder in Government and commercial bins or in transit the Agriculture Department reports.

Stocks of corn and oats are relatively large, but barley and rye storages are the smallest in at least five years. Corn stocks April 1 were 1,375 million bushels, oats 572 million bushels, barley 111 million bushels and rye five million bushels. Virtually all corn stocks remain on farms, for feeding uses while smaller portions of the other stocks are kept at growing points.

One of the major causes for the low level of U. S. wheat storage stocks is the continuing high export rate. During the nine months ending April 1 more than nine million metric tons of grain products were exported.

EXPLOSION IN NEWCASTLE STEEL WORKS

NEWCASTLE, DELAWARE, May 2, (Reuter): Twelve persons were injured in a tremendous explosion at the Deemer Steel Casting Company works here today.

The situation was brought under control and the fire which followed the explosion extinguished.

Newcastle is about thirty miles southwest of Philadelphia.



Mrs. Hansa Mehta, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Mrs. Ammu Swaminathan, members of the Constituent Assembly seen after the session.

Asaf Ali's Plea For People Of Palestine

"Question Of Human Rights"

FLUSHING MEADOWS

(New York) April 3.

When the fourteen-nation General Committee of the special session of the U. N. General Assembly was called to order at 11 a.m. this morning Mr. Asaf Ali, India's sole delegate, made a plea for the people of Palestine and the Jewish people to be heard by the General Committee.

Mr. Asaf Ali was the first to take the floor. He said: "The question which we have gathered here from all parts of the world to consider is of the utmost importance. In any case it is not merely the question of Palestine. It is not merely a question of the followers of Israel. It is a question, fundamentally of human rights, as it is also a question of international security and peace."

SPIRIT OF SINCERITY

Continuing Mr. Asaf Ali said: "Therefore, it behoves us, gathered as we are here for an earnest understanding of the question, to approach this problem in a spirit of complete sincerity and earnestness. While I congratulate the advocates of the Arab States on the ability with which they have put their case, I am bound to state that we have been playing Hamlet without the Prince of Denmark. Where is Palestine here? Where are the people whose actual rights we have got to consider? Where are the great representatives of the Jewish people who are also interested in this problem?"

Reading from article 22 of the Covenant of the League of Nations, under which the mandates were set up Mr. Asaf Ali drew attention to the fact that the article emphasised two points: (A) that the development of "people" in the territories concerned was a sacred trust of humanity; and (B) those States released from the control of the Turkish Empire were at a stage of development when they could be recognised as independent States, subject to the advice and help of the mandatory until such time as they were able to stand on their own. Further, that the wishes of these people were to be taken into consideration by the mandatory.

Mr Asaf Ali said that the language of the Palestine mandate was "strangely inconsistent with the spirit of article 22." While it was up to the people of Palestine to go up to the International Court of Justice at the Hague and to lodge an appeal against it and get its reversal, they did not do it and it would be assumed that the mandatory continued to function legitimately and validly. The Balfour Declaration he pointed out, was made six years prior to the setting up of the mandate and under the stress of war. "Now the mandatory comes to us and says, 'my position has become untenable and I want the United Nations of the world to consider the whole case.'"

NO CONFLICT

Quoting from the letter from the Government of the United Kingdom to the Secretary General asking for the calling of the special session, Mr. Asaf Ali illustrated that in paragraph one "the future government of Palestine is already contemplated by the mandatory, which also naturally means that the case the Arab States are making out for a supplementary

agenda is implicit in these words." He urged, therefore, that there was in fact no conflict between the United Kingdom proposal and the Arab request to formally include on the agenda the proposal "to terminate the mandate and declare the independence of Palestine. Whichever Committee is going to be constituted, it shall have to take into consideration the contents of the first paragraph namely the termination of the mandate and the future government of Palestine. One of the terms of reference would have to be that."

Referring to rule 18 of the General Assembly rules of procedure, which govern the items placed on the supplementary list, Mr Asaf Ali said that this rule made it clear that the General Committee had no right to rule out an item on this list without very strong grounds.

With direct reference to the Jews, he said that it was very sad indeed that during yesterday's discussion he had heard little about the case of the Jews.

Jews, he said, had a great and impressive history, going back over the past six or seven thousand years, a history which had become the Bible of millions. "Throughout most of those years, they have suffered. Why, God only knows."

Referring to the treatment of Jews in India, Mr. Asaf Ali said, "In my country Jews have never suffered throughout their history; in fact they sought shelter in our country and have always been treated with the best of regard. Not one instance can be produced out of India where Jews have suffered any humiliation and that certainly gives me the right to say in a spirit of dignified pride—not arrogance—that at any rate my country has looked upon them as a people who should be respected within their own rights." He asked, however, whether the Assembly were to be asked to consider the Jews as a whole or the Jews of Palestine. To consider the Jews as a whole he said would lead the Assembly "into arena of complexities, out of which it will be very diffi-

MAN WHO CAPTURED HESS NOW IN COLOMBO

COLOMBO, (Reuter).

Mr. Daniel McBride, the man who captured Rudolf Hess six years ago when Hitler's Deputy baled out of his plane off a Scottish village in 1941, has been in Colombo aboard the "Empire Garden".

Mr. McBride whose name had till now been kept a secret recounted to the local press the story of Hess's capture and the conversation he had with Hess unaware of the identity of the captured man.

Mr. McBride who was then a soldier in the Royal Corps of Signals had his lips "sealed" and was drafted to one of the lonely islands off the Scottish coast after being confined to the barracks for some time. All this, McBride said, was to prevent newsmen getting the story but McBride added the news somehow got into the press.

Hess landed near his billet by parachute at night and McBride, the only man awake, ran out to capture the airman. He was charged before his Commanding officer for having absented himself from the billet without leave and for being found improperly dressed in a public place. "I am glad I did my duty that night," he added.

HUNT FOR THREE GUNMEN

Scotland Yard Goes All Out

LONDON, May 3. (Reuter): For the first time in its history Scotland Yard has ordered detectives to drop routine crime enquiries and concentrate on the hunt for three gunmen, who killed Alec de Antiquis after a London jewellery shop raid, and the murderer of a taxi driver on a Staffordshire road.

The search for the bandits who killed 34-year-old Alec de Antiquis when he tried to stop their get away has become nationwide and special under-cover squads are exploring every avenue of criminal intelligence in London underworld. Experts are checking on American and British army deserters and ex-servicemen since the establishment of a clue that the fatal bullet was fired from an officer's revolver.

In the Staffordshire killing the search for a dark-haired Royal Air Force airman who is believed to know something about the murder of the taxi-driver notched the London hunt in intensity.

cult for us to find out a way. It will be just a maze. Therefore, let us stick to the existing realities. What is the existing reality? The existing reality is Palestine. I want to hear the Arabs of Palestine. I do not know whether any of our friends who have so ably put forward the case of the Arabs have also put forward the case which the Palestinians themselves would put forward. I do not know what they have to say. Where are they? They are speaking only through the mandatory, and the mandatory has said: 'My task is almost at an end.' The Palestinians are not here. Somebody will have to hear them before we come to any decision."

Concluding his remarks, Mr. Asaf Ali said that the discussion of the problem, either at this stage or at the next stage, in the Political Committee or in the General Assembly cannot possibly be suppressed. "I would request our Arab friends not to be impatient. Let the whole question go further and in the meantime allow the work of the Committee to proceed and be content with what the Committee now feels it ought to do in regard to the inclusion of your item on the agenda or otherwise."

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Korea, A Serious Problem

SAN FRANCISCO, May 1 (APA): Of all the pots in which world peace or war may be cooking, none holds stronger brew than Korea.

Here the antagonisms of Soviet communist and western democratic power confront each other with a directness unequalled anywhere.

The Korean people, after a half-century under Japan, are impatient under the dual occupation, confused and divided among themselves by the dazzling hope of freedom.

This is the setting in which Secretary of State Marshall has called on Russia to co-operate in reviving the paralyzed processes of the Moscow Agreement of 1945, which promised Korea independence after a period of preparation under trusteeship.

Behind this American summons is American impatience with the stalemate itself, and this impatience is expressed in an American plan to finance Korean development in the American zone if Russia will not co-operate. Details of this plan still are vague, but the figure of 600,000,000 dollars over a three-year period is being widely suggested. The plan somewhat resembles that for Greece.

Here is an opportunity for real and direct co-operation with Russians over a mutual problem that does not concern third powers so intimately as does Greece.

There is one indication that the Russians may be inclined toward open-mindedness. They recently replaced their garrison Commander, whom the Americans had found adamant in negotiations toward unification.

The Soviet-American deadlock may now be broken, either by unilateral or bilateral action. When that happens, the thorough confusion of Korean politics will become apparent. While some Koreans have administrative experience, not one has had any real political responsibility.

"NATIVE CAPITALISM" IN NEW GUINEA

SYDNEY, May 2 (A.P.A.): White residents of Lae, New Guinea, have expressed concern at the development of "native capitalism" in the Australian mandate, according to a dispatch by the Australian Associated Press (A.A.P.) the Australian news agency.

The A.A.P. message from Rabaul said New Guineans were operating transport services at charges half those of European operators.

Some New Guineans owned several trucks they had bought at disposal sales and have been using local labour as drivers and goods handlers, said the report.

The dispatch declared some New Guineans had become wealthy from compensation paid them for war damages to gardens and villages, from their sale of curios to American and Australian servicemen and, lately, from high wages earned doing casual work.

Baroda And Aga Khan Vie For Honours On British Turf

Sayajirao May Prove Better Stayer Than Tudor Minstrel

LONDON, May 2 (UPA): The rivalry between Indian racehorse owners for classic honours on the British Turf, which has been stimulated by the extensive bloodstock purchases over the past two years by the Gaekwar of Baroda, is being watched with intense interest by racing enthusiasts.

The Gaekwar, whose lavish purchases startled English racehorse owners, was expected to emulate the Aga Khan's successes but fortune thus far has not favoured him.

The Aga Khan entered the British Turf in 1921 when he commissioned the famed trainer, the Honourable George Lambton to buy eight horses for a total of £25,000. The investment proved lucrative for it produced three Derby winners—Blenheim, Bahram and Mahmoud, all of them being later sold to the United States with Bahram alone fetching £40,000.

In contrast the Gaekwar, for two horses alone out of a large stable, paid the record price of 28,000 guineas for the yearling Sayajirao and 16,000 guineas for Star of Gujra but today these have merely proved expensive purchases. The former horse, the Gaekwar's main hope for winning this year's Derby, finished third in Wednesday's two thousand guineas raising hopes that Sayajirao may prove a better stayer than the current favourite, Tudor Minstrel.

The Aga Khan, who was not represented in the two thousand guineas for the first time in many years, has a good Derby representative in Migoli about which Prince Aly Khan said, "I have always said that he stands a big chance in the Derby".

Both the Prince and his wife threaten to become the Gaekwar's closest rivals this season, the Princess's entry, Saravan, nosing Sayajirao into third place on Wednesday.

In today's classic race of the season, the one thousand guineas, the Gaekwar's entry Lalita opposed the Aga Khan's Benane and Prince Aly Khan's representative, Relique, but on today's showing none of the three fillies promised to win honours for their three owners.

The Gaekwar, in addition to building up an expensive string of racehorses in an attempt to make his mark on the British Turf, also brought Indian jockey P. Khade, together with Edgar Britt, to England to ride his animals. Although Britt has been successful on other owners' horses this season, he has been unable to overcome the jinx that seems to overshadow the Gaekwar's horses.

Sayajirao has been beaten into second place twice, while Star of Gujra after a stylish performance lost

Negotiations On Unification Of Korea

WASHINGTON, May 2 (Reuter): Mr. George Marshall, the United States Secretary of State has written to M. Molotov, the Soviet Foreign Minister, requesting confirmation that Russia and the United States are mutually agreed as to the basis on which the Soviet-American Commission would resume its negotiations on the unification of Korea.

Korea is divided into Soviet and United States occupation zones. The Commission has been adjourned for nearly a year.

Mr. Marshall, who replied to a note from M. Molotov on April 19 accepting the United States proposal to reconvene the Joint Commission on May 20 stated, "I have noted your statement that resumption of the Commission's work shall be 'on the basis of an exact execution of the Moscow agreement on Korea to avoid any future misunderstanding with respect to the phrase 'exact execution'. I wish to make clear my interpretation of the phrase."

Mr. Marshall recalled his letter of April 8 proposing that the Commission should resume its sessions and stating it should be charged with expediting its work, under the terms of the Moscow agreement on Korea, "on the basis of respect for the democratic right of freedom of opinion."

"In making this statement," he added, "I had and have in mind the well-known position of the Government of the United States that Korean representatives of democratic parties and social organisations shall not be excluded from consultation with the Commission on the formation of a Provisional Korean Government because of the opinions they might hold or may have expressed in the past concerning the future Government of their country, provided they are prepared to co-operate in the Commission."

A Newmarket verdict in a photo finish.

Although he has not had the immediate success of the Aga Khan, the high quality of the horses purchased by the Gaekwar, however, promises to bring him to the forefront of racehorse owners within a couple of seasons.

Partition Must Maintain Sikh Solidarity

Punjab Sikh And Congress Leaders Meet Governor

LAHORE, May 3 (APA.) A prolonged conference last evening between the Governor of the Punjab and Congress and Sikh leaders dealt with the vital question of Punjab's partition.

The discussions between Sir Evan Jenkins, Lala Bhim Sen Sachar, leader of the Punjab Assembly Congress Party, Sardar Swaran Singh, leader of the Assembly Panthic party, and Sardar Harnam Singh, Sikh member of the Constituent Assembly, lasted nearly two hours and 20 minutes.

The Congress and Sikh leaders, it is learned, after pointing out that division of the Punjab "is not of our seeking but is being forced upon us", emphasised the following three points:

1. "Partition should be in such a manner that Sikh solidarity is maintained."

2. "Preferably a natural boundary should form the line of demarcation—probably with riverline boundary lines."

3. "Equitable share to the minorities in the provincial assets and an adequate share in the Canal colonies."

Sikh circles indicated that "in any partition it is essential that Sikh integrity and solidarity—which fact has been recognised by the British Cabinet—is preserved for we have nowhere else to go to."

Sardar Swaran Singh, after the conference referring to the question of ministry making, declared, "The formation of a ministry is to follow and not precede the settlement of the vital constitutional issues." The Sikh leader was a member of the Khizr Hyat coalition Government.

It was also learned that the Congress and Sikh leaders also urged the Governor that partition of the Punjab merely on the basis of Muslim and non-Muslim majority areas will prejudice the Sikh community and will be no solution of the communal problem, and that "the necessity of a homeland for the Sikhs must be kept in view."

The Congress and Sikh leaders are flying to Delhi today to consult their respective high commands in the light of yesterday's conference with the Punjab Governor whose opinion, it was agreed among political circles here, "may considerably influence His Majesty's Government's decision on Punjab partition."

Homeless People In Tent-Shack Town On S. A. Beach

EAST LONDON, (Reuter). On a section of the beach here people who cannot find accommodation in East London, or who cannot pay for what is available, now form a growing tent town.

On the camping site, families of eight and nine are living under canvas or in shelters built from scrap corrugated iron.

The interiors of some tents are congested with furniture and belongings, and in these tents men, women and children cook, eat and sleep.

Some of the tents are old and patched, but some are almost new. The more enterprising campers have put down some sort of floor, either of wood or matting, but many are living on the black, sandy soil. A few have built separate kitchens to relieve the congestion.

There is no communal organisation. Each family lives entirely on its own, and is responsible only to the beach managers for the rents.

They are charged 30s. a month for each site, and some pay as much as £4 a month for the hire of a tent. In at least one tent there are not enough beds for all, so the family share the beds.

INDIAN GOVT. ASKED TO CLARIFY IMPORT LICENSES CANCELLATION

WASHINGTON, May 2 (UPA).

State Department officials told the United Press of America today that they have asked the Government of India to "clarify" its recent order cancelling import licenses in order to clear up "uncertainties" which lead American businessmen to fear that they may suffer large losses on orders being prepared for shipment to India.

The Indian order, recently issued, provides that import licenses which expire June 30 may not be renewed or extended except in certain specified cases.

The United States is said to have asked the Indian Government to "modify" the order so that goods already packaged here and ready for shipment under existing import licenses but which still may be on the high seas on June 30 can be allowed to enter Indian any way to avoid a loss to shippers.

The United States is also seeking clarification of just what sort of licenses will be issued after June 30, the officials said.

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To-day

Hindu: Vaishakh Shud 14, 2003.
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Akher 12, 1366.
Parsi: Ader 3, 1316.
Sunrise: 6-10 a.m. Sunset: 7-02 p.m.
Hightide: 11-53, 23-42.
Lowtide: 05-25, 17-45.

Domestic Occurrence

DEATH

CONTRACTOR—DR. ARDESHIR DHUNJISHAH. Father: of:—Dr. Kalkhushru, Dr. Dolly, Dr. Boman, Dr. Noshir, Rustom, Nadir, and Dr. Mrs. Hirabai, M. D. D. Gilder, Mrs. Mehra N. K. Patel, Mrs. Banoo, P. F. Sethna, and Mrs. Mithoo, F. J. Ginwalla. Expired at 5-35 a.m. (S. T.), on the 3rd May, 1947. Funeral on 3rd May, 1947, at 4-0 p.m. (S. T.), at Doongerwadi Upper Bungli, Uthamna on the 5th May, 1947, at 4-0 p.m. (S. T.), same place.

Today's Engagements

BOMBAY CITY AMBULANCE CORPS: The First Aid, Nursing, Hygiene, etc. Exhibition to be opened by the Hon'ble the Health Minister to the Government of Bombay, Dr. M. D. D. Gilder, at 5-30 p.m., today, at Marine Lines (behind the Central Government Offices).

ALL-INDIA RADIO: Special talk reviewing the work of the first week of the third session of the Constituent Assembly by Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, at 8-30 a.m., today.

"A" WARD FORWARD BLOC: First parade of the Azad Hind Dal, at 6-30 a.m., today, on the maidan, opp. Kabibai High School, Bora Bazar Street, Fort.

Volunteers are requested to attend the parade at the appointed time on the ground.

"C" WARD FORWARD BLOC: Study class every Sunday, at 8-30 a.m., at Bhuleshwar Kabutarakhana.

CONGRESS RASTRAHASHA SAMITI: Special Hindustani Class to be started from today for adults, in the Lamington Road, Municipal Boys' School, Lamington Road. The time will be 3 p.m. to 5-30 p.m.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY SWEEPERS' UNION: General meeting at 4-0 p.m., today, on the open maidan near the Union's office, under the presidency of Mr. B. N. Rathod.

FEDERATION OF SAVANTWADI STATE SUBJECTS ASSOCIATION: Urgent meeting of the Managing Committee at 9 a.m., today, at Dr. Dhuri's. Health Clinic to elect a deputation for presenting an address to H. H. Rajasahab of Savantwadi on his Honours investiture ceremony on the 12th inst.

BOMBAY ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY: Meeting at 4 p.m., today, in the Liberty High School, Princess Street, when Mr. Krishnam V. Bhatt will deliver a lecture on "Medical Astrology."

FAIR AT PYDHONI: The annual fair of the "Shree Mahakali Temple" at Pydhoni, today.

BUDDHA DUTA SOCIETY: Vaishaka celebration today, at Sriman J. K. Birla's Buddha Vihara, Worli, from 6 a.m. to 11-30 p.m. Meeting 6-30 p.m. Sri Hiralal Amritlal Shan will preside.

SOUTH KANARA HEALTH LEAGUE: 6th anniversary and Prize Distribution at 10-30 a.m., today, at 12, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort. Mr. K. N. Galtonde, General Manager, Popular Insurance Co., to preside.

TODAY ON RADIO

BOMBAY—1.

SUNDAY, May 4.
244 m. (1,231 kc/s)—7-30 a.m. Swar Kalika (by D'Amel) 7-40 News (M) 7-50 News (G) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 Shreedhar Parsekar (Violin) 9-0 Rasmandal (Gujarati Garbigeeto) 9-15 S. B. Mane (Khayal Vilambit and Drut: Thumri) 11-0 Film Hits 11-45 Khayal Kalangi (G).
12-15 p.m. Jyotsna Bhole (Vocal) 12-45 News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 Yeshwantrao Purohit (Khayal Hindabani Sarang) 1-25 News (H) 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Music 4-20 Yeshwantrao Purohit (Khayal Bhimpalasa) 4-50 Eknath Hatiskar and Party (Bhajan Seif) 5-0 Shreedhar Parsekar (Violin) 5-15 Programme for children (M) 5-45 Raag Purya on Sitar 5-55 Locals 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-15 Eknath Hatiskar and Party (Abhang) 6-30 Yeshwantrao Purohit (Khayal Purla) 6-45 Mohammad Rafi (Thumri) 7-0 S. B. Mane (Khayal Vilambit and Drut) 7-30 Shreedhar Parsekar (Violin) 8-0 News (M) 8-15 News (G) 8-30 Readings of his own poems by Vasant Tuljapurkar 8-45 "Nishacharo" (G) Feature written by Jayant Khatri 9-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H) 9-30 B. C. News 9-40 Programme Parade 9-45 Air Orchestra (Raag Nilambari and Manohart) 10-0 Concerto Hour.

Weather News For Farmers

Forecast till Monday morning: There may be isolated showers in the Bombay, Karnataka.

Outlook for further 2 days: No large change.

Theft Of De Gaulle's
Photos And PostersParis Police Trying To Track
Down Trio

PARIS, May 3, (U. P. A.): Baffled police and red-faced Ministry of Information authorities today were trying to track down a trio of men who stole 50,000 photos and posters of Gen. Charles de Gaulle from the Ministry's files.

One of the men, described as well dressed, entered the photo morgue yesterday and said politely to a woman clerk, "I have come to pick up the photos of General de Gaulle."

He was informed by the clerk that she had no authorization to turn over the pictures whereupon the man left, only to return two hours later with two other men, a truck and an official looking document in his hand.

The paper bore an official Ministry letterhead and contained a note which instructed that the bearer be given the photos and posters he sought. The clerk was suspicious and phoned headquarters for verification. She was told to give him the photos.

Mystified clerks stood by helplessly as the men loaded the bundles of the likenesses of De Gaulle into the truck and drove off. Still perplexed, they called the Ministry again which, this time, angrily denied any knowledge or responsibility for the "authorization" and said the paper was forged.

The police said the only clues were the license number of the truck which turned out to be a fake and a vague description of the culprits—youth and well dressed with "clean hands".

They could not figure out whether the trio were De Gaulle partisans wanting to publicize their hero or anti-de Gaulleists trying to take his likeness out of circulation.

LAHORE PROFESSOR
JOINS UNESCO

LONDON, May 3 (UPI): Prof. Baldwin Dhinra of the Government College of Lahore now on leave here is joining the UNESCO staff in Paris on May 5. He will be working on the project of an international theatre sponsored by the UNESCO department of arts and letters. His main task will be the selection of suitable plays of international import and suggestion of the world capitals where such plays could be staged for fostering goodwill amongst nations.

The next Conference of the UNESCO in July under the chairmanship of Mr. J. B. Priestley will consider these suggestions and make decisions.

Greek Wins Davis Cup
Singles

ATHENS, May 3, (U.P.A.): Lazaros Stalios, 37-year-old Greek tennis champion, defeated Hans Hoender of Switzerland today in the Davis Cup elimination singles match called off last night because of darkness after 2 1/2 hours of play.

Stalios, who was leading 4-2 in the fourth set yesterday when the match was called off went on to win 6-3 making the final score 2-6, 10-8, 6-3, 6-3.

Switzerland won the first singles match on Friday.

KNIVES SEIZED FROM
VISITOR TO SIMLA

SIMLA, May 3, (A. P. I.): About four dozen knives with eleven inches long blades are reported to have been seized by the police following a search of the belongings of a "Pathan" visitor to Simla.

Scheme For Improvement Of
Village Grass Lands

The Government of Bombay is anxious to encourage schemes for the improvement of the village grass lands and grazing areas and the establishment of village wood lands, and considers that such schemes can be most suitably carried out by the voluntary co-operation of the villagers assisted by the technical advice of the officers of the Government Departments, and by Government aid in the form of cash subsidies and free supply of materials e.g. seed of good fodder grasses, seed of forest tree species suited to the locality, fencing material (of forest produce) where available, manures, etc. In connection with such schemes, the Government is prepared to give all reasonable help and assistance on the lines mentioned above.

The Collectors and Chairmen, District Rural Development Boards are requested to make the intentions of the Government in this connection widely known and to invite applications from villages in which the villagers are willing to co-operate voluntarily with the Government in the schemes.

ON WITH THE SHOW!

Entertainment Sidelights—At Home
And Abroad

By "SARDI"

BERGMAN—ANOTHER AWARD

Sweden seems quick in its recognition of its artists. Several years ago, the King of Sweden bestowed on GRETA GARBO (who, as I told you some time ago, will be returning to the screen to portray SARAH BERNHARDT), the "Litterus et Artibus"—the highest Swedish award for Artists and Scientists, be they Swedes or foreigners, for outstanding service in either sphere. The famed singer JENNY LIND, who was known as "the Swedish Nightingale" and portrayed on the screen in the early days of the talkies by the late GRACE MOORE was also the recipient of the same order of merit consisting of a gold medal.

Now comes the news that King Gustav has conferred the "Litterus et Artibus" on INGRID BERGMAN, last seen on the Bombay screen in REO Radio's NOTORIOUS.

This actress has indeed proved herself a versatile artiste playing such varying roles as the pianist in "Intermezzo", her first non-Swedish picture, the frightened wife in "Gaslight", the devoted spouse in "Casablanca", the heroine of Hemingway's "For Whom The Bell Tolls", the nun in "The Bells of St. Mary's" and the Nazi-born pro-Ally spy in "Notorious."

Of course I do not need to remind you that Bergman is also the holder of the much-coveted Hollywood Oscar.

IN NATION'S SERVICE

If any Indian film star deserves a thumping pat on the back, that star is PRITHVIRAJ. He seems to have discovered the right way of making art a medium of service to the nation. His present tour of India, with his DEEWAR Company, is a highly laudable venture.

While Politicians and others shriek contradictory slogans Prithviraj unostentatiously carries on his mission of preaching communal unity—for that is the theme of "Deewar" and that is the message Prithviraj is attempting to take to the people of this country whether they be Muslims, Hindus, Sikhs, Parsis or Christians.

"Deewar"—serves yet another useful purpose: It gives the lie direct to those detractors of Indian art who maintain that our indigenous drama in no way reflects, as it should, contemporary life.

I wish that the aspect of selfless service of Prithviraj's present tour, were stressed more than his undoubtedly praiseworthy action, at Jubbulpore, the other day, of saving the life of PUSHPA DEVI whose saree is reported to have caught fire on the stage when in the last scene of the last act, she, as SUSHILA, wife of Ramesh the "Chote Sarkar", was seen offering worship, in the old-fashioned way, to her husband. With great presence of mind, Prithviraj rushed her off the stage before the curtain could be dropped, and rescued her in time from the flames.

Hats off to Puspna Devi too—for, after a delay of a few minutes, the artiste reappeared on the stage to

Air Passages For Civilians

Arrangements have been made for a limited number of additional air passages from India to the United Kingdom. These will be available only for civilian passengers who intend to leave India and not return within the next 14 months. Applications for this additional accommodation may be made, with immediate effect, to the Civil Secretary Air Priorities Board (India), New Delhi. If applications through the normal channel to the Air Companies for commercial bookings have been unsuccessful.

Applications will be dealt with on their merits in strict rotation. No recognised form is necessary, but letters must indicate clearly:—

(1) The full name and address of the applicant.

(2) Any special reasons for urgency.

(3) Source of payment of passage money.

(4) Port of embarkation on the trunk route, and

(5) Date by which all formalities regarding passport, medical certificates, etc., will be completed and the passenger ready to travel.

The application should also certify that the applicant will not apply for an air or sea return passage to India before June, 1948.

Applications from persons who fail to accept bookings offered under these conditions will not be reconsidered, unless their explanation is accepted by the Air Priorities Board (India).

CARRY ON WITH THE SHOW—thus living up to the proud adage of the show-world which gives the present weekly feature its title.

SAIGAL AND SAHANI

I am, normally, one of the first to suggest that our front-ranking artistes be suitably honoured in life as well as in death. It was in these very columns that I decried the callousness of our film moghuls, who hold innumerable 'muhurut' ceremonies and what-not, all with an eye on publicity, and yet were extremely slow in holding condolence meetings for the death of that King of Melody—SAIGAL. I was probably the first to suggest that a memorial, in some shape or form, be erected in remembrance of the artiste who had brought joy to millions through his singing.

It was only fitting that on the passing of DAMAYANTI SAHANI, recently, a condolence meeting should have been held in homage of a fine artiste.

Condolence meetings are all very well and proper. But when a handful of "prominent personalities", comprising for the most part, personal friends of the deceased, talk of raising a memorial to the departed, the time comes when one must tell them that unless they can afford this themselves, they should leave it to the film or theatre world to decide on a fitting tribute. After all, with all due respects to the late Damayanti Sahani, now ever good an artiste she might be deemed to have been, she could not be bracketed, for popularity and achievement, with the great Saigal who was absolutely 'tops' in his particular sphere.

SCREENING MAUGHAM'S LAST
WORK

With the film adaptation of W. Somerset Maugham's RAZOR'S EDGE, starring Tyrone Power and Gene Tierney and featuring Herbert Marshall and Ann Baxter, whose portrayal of Sophie has won her the Academy Award for the best featured performance of 1946 by a female artiste, attracting much attention, comes the news that the same writer's THEN AND NOW, the last work to be penned by him before his present announced retirement, is to be filmed by Two Cities—the British film company.

For the leading role of Niccolò Machiavelli, GEORGE SANDERS is being 're-imported' to Britain from Hollywood. The locations for the picture are planned for shooting in Italy, in August, while the interiors will be taken at the Denham Studios.

"Now And Then" is set in the 15th century and its main event relates a single episode in the life of Machiavelli when he was sent in the capacity of an "envoy without powers" to fight a delaying action against the notorious Cesare Borgia.

That's all till next week rolls around.

NOTE

Our film reviews appear in the 'Daily Chronicle' every Friday (English Pictures) and Saturday (Indian Films).

GIRL FALLS FROM
FIFTH FLOOR

BOMBAY, Saturday.

An eighteen-year-old Hindu girl fell down from the fifth floor of a building in the Fort area this evening and sustained serious injuries. She was given immediate medical aid. Her condition is stated to be causing anxiety.

INCURABLE DISEASES
DIAGNOSED BY FEELING
PULSE ALONE

PT. MELA RAMJI VAIDRAJ VAID BHUSHAN, M.A.M., L.C.P.S., Renowned Physician of Northern India who is 14th in the line of Royal Physicians since the time of Emperor Shah Jehan, has at the request of friends agreed to stay in Bombay for 2-3 Weeks. Panditji Accurately Diagnoses Incurable Chronic Diseases by feeling pulse alone. Panditji is on All-India Pilgrimage and will be treating poor patients Free from 8 a.m. to 9 a.m. daily from 5th May onward for 3 weeks (others after 9 a.m.) at First floor, 100, Warden Road, BOMBAY.

"Foolish To Expect Sec. 93 In N.W.F."

Sardar Says Unlawful Agitation Cannot Affect Ministry

NEW DELHI, May 3. (A.P.I.): "It is foolish to expect that Section 93 could be applied in the N. W. F. P. where the Ministry has the solid support of a good majority of the Legislators", said Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel in a statement tonight.

ANTI-MINISTERIAL EFFORTS

Sardar Patel said: "The efforts to dislodge the Frontier Ministry by violent means continue unabated despite Mr. Jinnah's so-called peace appeal and the Viceregal visit to the Frontier in quest of a rapprochement. The Frontier Premier's gesture in offering to release the League prisoners made in response to this appeal, has evoked no response from the prisoners. On the other hand the forces of disorder have received encouragement. Mr. Jinnah's peace appeal is either completely ignored or not taken seriously by his followers and yet there is no condemnation from him of acts of violence perpetrated by them."

HITLERIAN METHODS
Systematic pressure tactics in true Hitlerian style and with all its fury and characteristics are being employed in support of their illegal designs. The latest to take the field is a con-

certed propaganda of a decision in favour of a proclamation under Section 93 in the Frontier as a result of this visit. The talk of application of Section 93 in the Frontier is to betray ignorance of the elementary conditions of that province. A resort to Section 93 when a duly elected legislature is functioning with a Government commanding majority not only of the Muslim members but also of the minorities would be a gross act of betrayal and high-handedness and an outrage on the Constitution.

Even when a few months ago the Constitution broke down in Sind owing to the Ministry's failure to secure the requisite majority the Ministry was not removed. It is foolish to expect that Section 93 could be applied in the Frontier where the Ministry has solid support of a good majority of the legislators. This propaganda about the application of Section 93 may help in keeping alive the unlawful and violent agitation for a little while longer but it cannot affect the stability of the Ministry."

RACE RIOT IN U.S. ARMY PRISON

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, May 3. (A.P.A.): One person was killed and six injured today in a riot which was reported continuing unchecked in an Army disciplinary barracks at Fort Leavenworth.

Authorities said that 200 teargas shells and grenades were flung into two cell blocks of the barracks where an estimated 800 prisoners have been rioting for nearly 48 hours. U.S. Army officials declined to provide information on the progress of the riot.

Bill Johnston, editor of the Leavenworth Times, said that the dispute involved protests by white prisoners against eating at the same tables as negroes.

While declining to comment on the causes of the riot, Col. G. Parks, Officer Commanding of the barracks, declared that the Negroes and White inmates had been segregated at breakfast today and the practice be continued.

The riot was reported to be a sequel to a recent order that White and Negro prisoners must eat together in the same mess. It was described as a race riot within the prison.

SITUATION UNDER CONTROL?
Reuter adds: Army authorities said tonight that they believed they had the situation in hand.

CONGRESS PREMIERS CONFER

NEW DELHI, May 3. (A. P. I.): The liquidation of the Secretary of State's service was discussed today at a meeting of eight Congress Provincial Premiers presided over by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Home Minister Interim Government.

The Prime Ministers of Bombay, Madras, United Provinces, Bihar, Central Provinces, Assam and Orissa, who are in Delhi in connection with the session of the Constituent Assembly attended the meeting convened by Sardar Patel. The terms of the announcement contained in the announcement of the Viceroy on April 30 regarding the liquidation of the Secretary of State's services were discussed and agreement on the broad lines of the action required in pursuance of that announcement was reached.

6 Million Italian Workers' Strike

ROME, May 3. (U. P. A.): Labour leaders speaking to masses of workers warned today that bloodshed would follow any more killings of workers as an estimated 6,000,000 left their jobs in a one-day nation-wide demonstration protesting against the May Day massacre in Sicily. Mass meetings were held in every big town. Reports indicated that all were peaceful.

MAHATMA'S APPEAL TO JOURNALISTS

"Do Not Harm India's Cause By Cheap Sensations"

NEW DELHI, May 3 (API): Mahatma Gandhi addressing to-day's prayer meeting said that it was wholly wrong to distrust or attribute dishonest motives to the Viceroy unless he was proved to be unworthy of their confidence and appealed to all journalists to play the game at this delicate stage.

Mahatma Gandhi again reminded the audience of the woeful state of India to-day. All eyes were turned on her—in particular those of Asia and Africa. He had sensed that at the Asian Conference, Japan had failed to give the right lead by following the path of imperialism and where was she to-day, he asked. India had won a moral victory over Britain because she had fought non-violently and that was why the Asian countries hoped for proper guidance from her. It was the duty of every Indian not to belie these hopes.

NEED FOR RIGHT LEAD
If Asia and Africa had the right lead given to them by India, it would, Mahatma Gandhi said, change the face of the world. Just as the waters became muddy on the surface when the flood here in the shape of liberty came, but flowed clear and peaceful after the flood, so he hoped would the present communal strife cease and all the scum fade away.

He then complained bitterly of the attempted disclosures to-day in a leading newspaper of Delhi purporting the Viceroy and the decisions of the Congress Working Committee. He said that to act in such a manner was to lower the standards of journalism. Having been a journalist of many years' standing himself, he could speak with authority of what the traditions of good journalism should be. Whatever was in the Viceroy's heart was his business to disclose. Whatever decisions were taken by the Congress Working Committee were for its President or Secretary to give to the press. It was hitting below the belt for newspapers to take such titbits as they picked up from here, there and everywhere and dish them up for the purpose of creating sensation. That misled the public and harmed the cause. It was wrong to follow the bad example of some foreign newspapers. Indian journalists should not imitate bad manners for the sake of increasing sales or getting notoriety for scoops.

RANGA GREET'S ARAB LEAGUE

CAIRO, May 3. (Reuter): Prof. N. G. Ranga, Secretary of the Congress Party in the Central Assembly, New Delhi, called on the Arab League to-day and delivered a message of goodwill from the Congress Party.

Prof. Ranga is "en route" to the Hague, where he will head the Indian Delegation to the International Conference of Agricultural Products.

Soviet And The West

FLUSHING MEADOWS, May 3. (U. P. A.): The United States will ask the United Nations Security Council to debate on the political differences between Russia and the other Big Five powers on the question of military staff commitments, it was learned Friday.

The United States has asked the Council to start immediate consideration of the item on its agenda which deals with the organisation of the United Nations Armed Forces. That discussion necessarily would start with the long-awaited report of the Military Staff Committee which is being made public on Monday. It is believed that there are at least four major differences of opinion between Russia and the other Big Five powers regarding the size and use of military forces.

agreed to the proposal to start an "Indian National Trade Union Congress" except for one member who wanted to wait for a few months before deciding upon the course.

This organisation, Mr. Nanda said, would be entirely non-political and non-communal in character.

A conference of leading Congressmen and Trade Union workers from all parts of India has been convened to meet this evening where these proposals will be finalised.

Bomb Throw At Jeep

3 Killed & 21 Injured In Calcutta Incidents

CALCUTTA, May 3 (API): Police opened fire to scare away two rival groups of people, who were indulging in brickbattling in the eastern part of the city this morning. They also fired on some miscreants who injured a man in Central Calcutta. One person was injured as a result of police firing.

A place of worship is reported to have been desecrated also in the eastern part of the city and some valuables were taken away. Two persons were arrested in this connection.

A Bengal Government press note on the situation in Calcutta and Howrah issued at 9 p.m. tonight states:—

"Only seven incidents were reported from some parts of Northern, Southern and Central Calcutta and the improvement in the situation was maintained. Preventive action by the police continued with the same firmness."

Burra Bazar police station reported an incident in which two persons were stabbed. The police fired four rounds, killing one and injuring two others. Fifty-three persons were taken into custody. The locality from where this incident was reported has been placed under 35-hour curfew beginning from 7 p.m. to-night.

One round was fired in an area under Bellaghata police station when a bomb was thrown at a jeep. Four arrests were also made in this connection.

Watgunge police station reported three incidents and 28 arrests were made on the spot. Beginning from 4 p.m. today a 24-hour curfew has been imposed on the affected localities under Watgunge police station.

Twenty two arrests were made following an incident in which acid was thrown on a lorry.

According to information received so far, three persons died and 21 received injuries today.

In the early hours of the morning, some miscreants fired at a police picket in Howrah. The police fired three rounds and made two arrests at the spot.

The day passed off quietly. In the evening, however two cases of assault were reported from Mallipanchghorra police station area. The police opened fire on one occasion killing one and injuring four persons. Searches and arrests are still in progress in connection with the incidents. Day curfew from 5 a.m. to 6 p.m. tomorrow has been imposed on these parts of Mallipanchghorra police station area from where trouble was reported.

POLICE PARTY TERRORISED

NOAKHALL, May 3. (U.P.I.): A police party out to arrest some absconders in connection with the last disturbances was obstructed and terrorised by hooligans in a village within the Raipur police station.

It is stated that when the police party reached the village a mob of about three hundred persons armed with weapons surrounded the party and kept it cordoned. The hooligans demanded a section of the policemen to be handed over to them and refused to disperse. After about four hours police reinforcements arrived when the mob dispersed.

Seven persons were arrested in this connection and produced before the court. All were released on bail.

MULTAN ARRESTS

MULTAN, May 3. (A. P. I.): Eight persons were arrested yesterday while attempting to install a Muslim League flag with electric bulb at the Bohar gate, an area predominantly inhabited by Muslims.

They have been ordered to be detained under Section 3 of the Punjab Public Safety Ordinance.

PUBLIC MEETINGS BANNED IN KOLABA

BOMBAY, May 3. (U.P.I.): The District Magistrate of Kolaba in a Gazette Extraordinary notification yesterday has issued an order that no public meetings should be held in the district without the previous instruction to the nearest Magistrate.

The order, it is explained, was issued on the ground that "there is likelihood of a breach of the peace, as well as a disturbance to the public tranquillity" and "there is danger to human life due to the communal tension existing in the district and also to keep in touch the Government officials for general safety of the public."

Jinnah Busy With Plans For Separate Consembody

NEW DELHI, May 3 (UPI): The United Press of India is informed by a source in close touch with the League High Command that Mr. Jinnah at present is very busy drafting rules of procedure as well as the programme of business for a separate Constituent Assembly which is expected to be convened in the near future to hammer out a constitution for the areas that may be included in the Pakistan zones.

It is contended by political observers that in case the Pakistan areas demarcation is envisaged in the long awaited for award of the Viceroy, the members who had been returned to the present Constituent Assembly from the Pakistan zones would have to resign and seek fresh election to the new Constituent Assembly.

TWO KILLED IN EXCHANGE OF GUN FIRE

CALCUTTA, May 3 (A.P.): Two persons were killed and two others injured following exchange of gun fire at night between a railway protection police party and some men in connection with a case of alleged attempted theft from railway wagons in the Chittore railway yard.

It is reported that some men entered the yard with the alleged purpose of committing theft from railway wagons and were chased by the police party on duty. On being fired upon the police party returned fire killing two and injuring two others. The injured were arrested and removed to hospital.

ONE ARRESTED FOR ALLEGED ASSAULT ON NURSE

JUBBULPORE, May 2 (A.P.): One man has been arrested in connection with the murderous assault on a nurse in a first class compartment of the Bombay Mail between Marsi and Harda on Wednesday.

The nurse, Miss Thirumallamma (not Allamba as reported earlier), has been taken to Bhusawal hospital where she is progressing. She was proceeding to Cudappah, her home town, on leave when the incident took place.

Invisible "Pass Outs"

MIAMI (Florida), (Reuter). Instead of being issued with pass-out checks when leaving the clubhouse, patrons of the Gulfstream Park Racecourse here will, this year, be stamped with a specially designed invisible ink.

When entering the clubhouse gate the patron will have his hand stamped and when leaving the hand is passed under an Infra-Ray lamp which makes the design visible.

Track officials state that the ink will not come off on any fabric and disappears entirely in six hours. Different colours and designs will be used daily.

MUSLIM NATIONAL GUARD

CALCUTTA, May 3, (A.P.): The Muslim National Guard is not an independent organisation from the local and provincial Muslim Leagues, says the Chairman of the Committee of action of the All-India Muslim League, Mr. Mohamad Ismail Khan in a circular letter received by the President of the Bengal Provincial Muslim League.

Mr. Ismail Khan adds that this misconception that the guard is a separate organisation, has been brought to the notice of the committee of action. It is absolutely wrong. The Muslim National Guard must work under the direction, control and supervision of the district, city and provincial Leagues of which they are in integral part.

FRANKFURT, May 2 (UPA).—The Army announced today that Private Daniel Wozak has been sentenced to a dishonourable discharge and 10 years imprisonment at hard labour for his part in the fatal shooting of a German girl in February, 1946.

LONDON, May 2 (Reuter).—With a capital of £40,000,000 and barrowing powers of like amount a steel company of Wales was registered to complete the modernisation of South Wales Steel and Tinaplane Industry and to market its products throughout the world.

LONDON, May 2, (U. P. I.): The American Government has refused another Danish request for withdrawal of the American troops from Greenland, said a Danish official in London to the "United Press of India" today.

New York "Sun" On Ban On Untouchability

NEW YORK, May 2 (U.P.A.): The New York "Sun", to-day, in editorially discussing the ban on untouchability said: "The Constituent Assembly of India has done a thing that will be regarded elsewhere with approbation."

Just how big a stride it may have taken will depend upon whether this clause is to become merely a pronouncement of good intentions or whether it actually can be put into practice. Anything which over so long a period becomes so ingrained in the religious and social life of the people is hardly likely to be changed over-night by the passage of any law, however noble its purpose.

The paper declared that the idea that any group may not come into contact with another "defeats one of the fundamentals of Democracy." "It is only natural that the Constitution designed to establish a modern independent State, should seek to remove such barriers to economic and social advancement," the "Sun" added.

"It is evident that the world at large is reversing the trend which brought India's untouchables and other underprivileged peoples to their present position," the editorial concluded.

1,000 DEAD IN PARAGUAYAN CAPITAL

BOENOS AIRES, May 2, (Reuter): unconfirmed reports reaching here from Paraguay today said that more than 1,000 people, including women and children, had been killed in a house-to-house battle, in a revolt against the Government of the Marises Garrison in Asuncion, the Paraguayan capital, on Sunday.

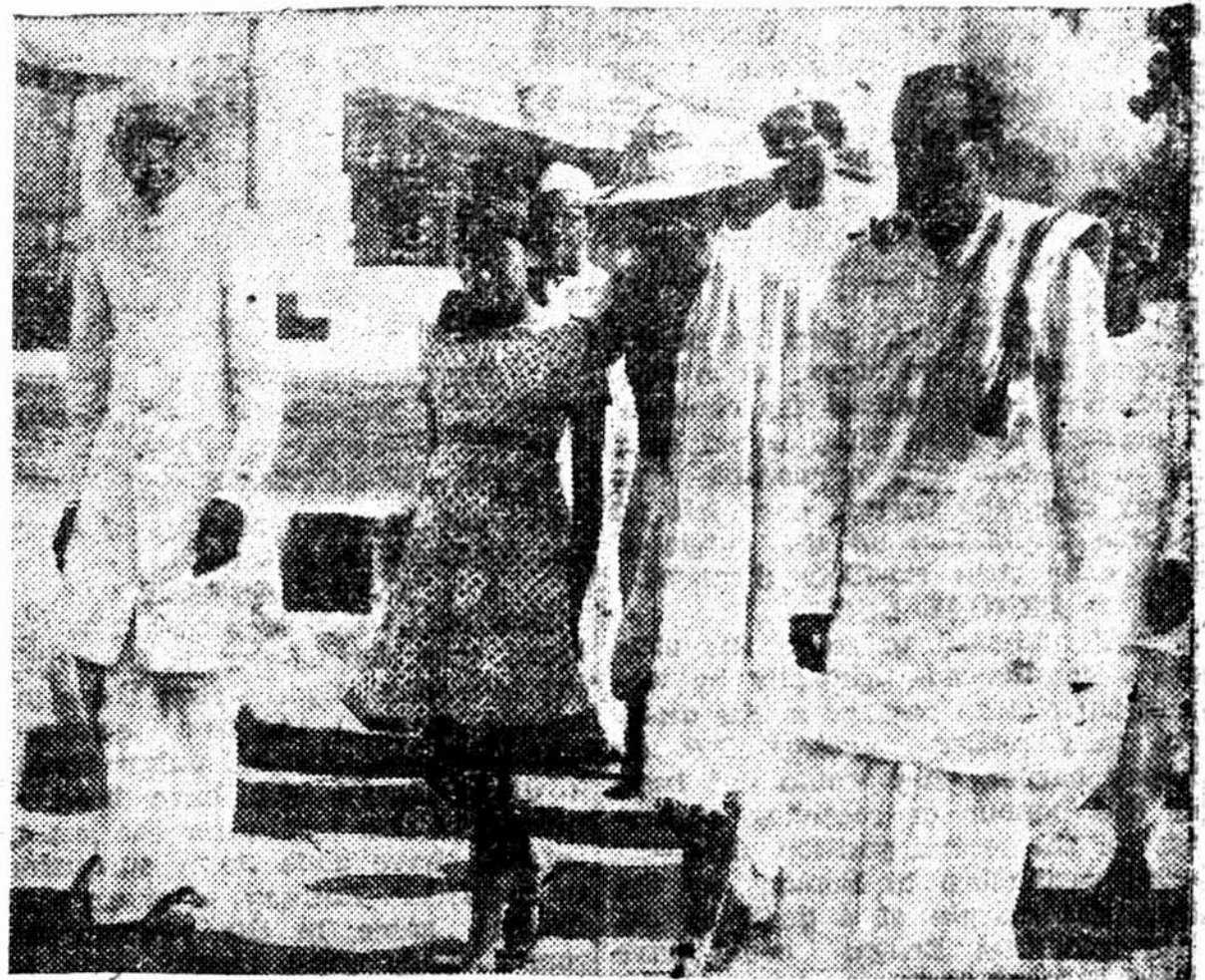
MEDICAL LEADERS ENTHUSIASTIC OVER NEW INSECTICIDES

Insecticides are no longer considered merely a means of avoiding the inconvenience and discomfort caused by insects. They are now highly valued by medical authorities for their effectiveness in disease prevention. Modern insecticides destroy flies, mosquitoes, lice and other insects which are carriers of dangerous diseases.

Two insecticides stand out prominently in the fight against insects. They are DDT and pyrethrum. DDT is a complete departure from the earlier method of killing insects by constant use of sprays and powders. A 5% DDT oil solution is ideal for long-lasting effect because its killing power persists long after it has been applied. When sprayed on walls, ceilings, doors, screens and other surfaces, DDT retains its killing power for weeks and even months after spraying. It is in this long-lasting killing power that DDT contrasts so favorably with all other insecticides. Once it has been sprayed the oil evaporates, leaving a deadly film of DDT on the surface. When insects touch this film they become gradually paralyzed and eventually die. DDT is not quick-acting and possesses no great knock-down qualities.

Unlike DDT, pyrethrum brings quick death to insects. Pyrethrum comes from a daisy-like plant that grows in large quantities in Kenya, British East Africa. Through skillful blending of synthetic compounds and pyrethrum, knock-down sprays have now been produced which are far superior to the pre-war type of pyrethrum insecticide. Insects caught in such a spray become paralyzed, fall to the ground and quickly die. A pyrethrum spray can clear a room of annoying insects very rapidly.

Entomologists recommend the use of a 5% DDT spray with its long-lasting killing power and a pyrethrum spray with its quick-killing action to rid the home completely of insects.



The latest fashion note from Bhangir Colony!...Gandhiji, with a hat on goes to attend the Working Committee meeting.

U. S. PREPARATIONS FOR ANOTHER WAR

15 U. S. Ships To Be Converted Into New Warfare Type

WASHINGTON, May 2 (Reuter): The United States Navy asked Congress to-day for 55,000,000 dollars to convert 15 ships for new types of warfare emphasising submarine and Arctic operations.

Among the proposals are conversion of nine destroyers to combat long-range submarine vessels with secret equipment and two submarines to be under-water troops carriers.

"Arctic picket boats"—submarines to prow on reconnaissance missions in the north to detect plane movements and for other secret functions—are also proposed.

Bata Sentenced To 15 Years Hard Labour

PRAGUE May 2. (Reuter): Jan Bata, the Czech shoe manufacturer, was sentenced in his absence by the Czech court to-day to 15 years hard labour loss of civic rights for the same period and confiscation of his entire property.

The Prague National Court found him guilty of having "damaged the interests of the state in a time of emergency by refusing to join the freedom struggle abroad and forbidding his employees to do so."

He was however acquitted of the charge of having drafted a plan for deportation of the whole Czechoslovak nation to Patagonia, South Africa. Bata is at present in Brazil.

A Deadly Pair of Insect Killers...

CONTAINS 5% DDT

FLIT
Surface Spray

FOR SPRAYING WALLS CEILINGS AND OTHER SURFACES

DRIES AND LEAVES A FILM THAT KILLS FLIES MOSQUITOES ROACHES BED BUGS MOTHS ANTS

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So the women of Bombay triumphed in the National Hockey Championship. They have certainly done better than the men who failed near the winning post. They were given a hot fight by C. P. and Berar in the penultimate round. But their all round superiority prevailed in the long run. Actually they had to meet thrice to decide the issue.

It is a pity that C.P. were not in the opposite half of the draw. Then they would have easily earned the runners-up position and the final would have been a historic and memorable one. In any case, the visitors have left an indelible impression on the public of Bombay by their excellent displays.

BENGAL LUCKY

Bengal managed to reach the ultimate stage instead—primarily by virtue of their clean passage in the draw. Were they pitted against C.P. or Bombay earlier, they would not have had the honour of receiving certificates for the second position. However, Bengal succumbed to Bombay by the substantial margin of 5 goals to nil. I am told that Bengal could have fielded a much stronger team if the competition was held earlier. Some of their outstanding players could not make the journey to Bombay owing to their school examinations. They hope to return next year with full complement and give everybody a battle worthy of their steel.

FUTURE ASSURED

Bombay has every reason to be gratified with the result. There were such sharp criticisms in the press and outside that few people had entertained the hope that they would succeed in winning the handsome Lady Ratan Tata Trophy presented by Naval Tata, President of the IHF and BPHA. All glory to the Bombay team for their splendid victory.

But more important from the National point of view is the unqualified success of the competition itself. There were so many difficulties in its way that it seemed that it would never start. Hockey lovers of our city have helped magnificently to lay its foundation on sure footing. All the provinces may now rest assured that it will be staged every year—probably at different centres like the Men's journey.

DISAPPOINTING NEWS

This would be a great incentive to the women players of this country and which will help to improve the standard of the game everywhere. It is rather disappointing to hear that the IHF is not confident of sending a team to Amsterdam next year for the International Tournament owing to financial difficulties. As there is time yet, I hope that the enthusiastic President of the IHF will make special efforts to raise the necessary funds so that the team may be sent to Europe in 1948. I have no doubt that Indian women would be able to hold India's flag aloft as her sons have done.

Nobody should be half hearted in his or her support because Anglo-Indian or Christian girls would predominate in the team or because members of other communities would not be substantially represented in it. After all they are Indians and as such they have every right to represent India. It is for the girls of other communities to come forward and take their

SPORTS JOTTINGS

From Here And There

By J. C. MAITRA

BOMBAY'S SUCCESS IN WOMEN'S HOCKEY. BENGAL LUCKY. FUTURE ASSURED. DISAPPOINTING NEWS. TATA'S DEFEAT. A SILLY OBSESSION. ADVANTAGE OF DUAL METHOD. MAKE BEST OF BOTH. EUROPEANS' DISCOMFITURE.

due share in the matters of sport—International or provincial.

TATA'S DEFEAT

Now let us turn to soccer. The Nadkarni Cup Tournament is now drawing to a close. By the time these lines appear in print the first semi-final will have been decided unless there is a draw. Tata's who have been the holders of this trophy for the last two seasons, have gone down surprisingly to the G.I.P. Railway, after an initial drawn game, in the quarter-final round. They must thank their new policy of wearing boots on all occasions—wet or dry—for their defeat. On a bone-dry ground they found it rather uncomfortable to make the best use of the heavy gear. If some of their men, especially the wingers and one of the backs had played bare footed, as the G.I.P. had done, they might have turned the tables on the Railway.

A SILLY OBSESSION

However that's the affair of the Tatas. If they choose to hang themselves it is none of our concern. But is the policy sound? Some people are obsessed with the idea of producing British replicas on the Indian soil. They want us to copy the British players in every way. They are dinning it into our ears all the time that unless we play with boots always we will never win International Championships or defeat Britain or any other country in Europe.

I have always conceded that all our players, especially those who aspire to play in representative and first class matches must learn to play with boots thoroughly. Nobody can be selected for inter-provincial matches or All-India tournaments—let alone foreign tours—unless he can play as freely with boots as he does with bare feet.

ADVANTAGE OF DUAL METHOD

But to master the booted style of play is one thing and to make a fetish of it is another. Unfortunately those who have never played football in their lives or have any experience of both the booted and barefooted styles of play can have any idea of the advantages of both. Some of the prominent stars of Calcutta, Bombay and other parts of India have exposed the myth that both the styles cannot be mastered at the same time.

It may be argued that if our players play with boots on all the time and are given all the facilities that are provided to British players, can we not reproduce their counterparts here? We may. But is it necessary?

MAKE BEST OF BOTH

Why not produce even a better type of football according to the genius of our people? Even the British professionals who have toured this country have admired our style of play. I admit that there are defects

and shortcomings too in it. They have to be rectified and our methods improved. But that does not mean a wholesale change is necessary or even desirable.

We must remember that unlike the soccer season in Britain, we play the game in summer and autumn. We have plenty of rain no doubt. But the ground is generally hard. It is rarely, if ever, like the marshy grounds of Europe. Therefore commonsense demands that we should make the best use of both the hard and the soft grounds. And that can only be done by utilising suitable methods.

EUROPEANS' DISCOMFITURE

I can make bold to say that if our players are trained in the dual methods as well as the British players are, no team from Europe would be able to beat our boys on the Indian soil.

I need not stress here that most of the leading British players are professionals. They have not to worry about their bread and butter. So they can devote all their energy, time and intelligence for the development of their game. Our players, on the other hand, have not only to make a living for himself in other ways but perhaps maintain a big family in the bargain. So they are poorly fed and nourished. Unless that is remedied, how can you expect them to rise to international heights?

Another point which has escaped the notice of our soccer rulers and critics is that however well-trained our players may be on the Indian soil and in Indian climate, they will always be just out of water in European conditions. Only a long stay and practice there can fit them for fighting on level terms. Is it possible at all?

First Round Ties

In Davis Cup

LONDON, May 2. (Reuter): Spain and Egypt started their first round tie to-day with two singles. In the first Andre Najar (Egypt) beat Mario Sva-wost 6-3, 6-3, 7-9, 3-6, 6-3. Failing light prevented the termination of the second match, which will be finished to-morrow.

When light failed three sets had been played, Carles (Spain) winning the first set 6-3 and Shafel (Egypt) winning the other two 6-3, 6-4.

At Malmoe Sweden and Czechoslovakia each won a single T. Johanson (Sweden) beating V. Cernik 7-5, 6-4, 6-8, 6-2 while Jaroslav Drobny, (Czechoslovakia) defeated Lennart Begelin 4-6, 6-1, 6-4, 6-4.

In Athens Switzerland took the first single from Greece when G. Spitzer A. Manelides

Is It True?

That The coaching scheme of the W.I.F.A. has gone 'phut' as the employers of Bill Humphreys have refused him permission to do extra work and earn extra money at his leisure?

That Secretary Berry who shortly proceeding to Britain on leave, will try to pick out "the real stuff from Home" at the black-market price?

That The Cooperage rulers are prepared to give him 'carte blanche' in this respect, as coaches are 'unknown commodities in India'?

That The W.I.F.A. is unwilling to advertise in this country as they are afraid that some famous Indian players may come forward to take up the job at a smaller price and thus lower the market?

That Some of the women hockey players of Bombay are sorry that they could not play against the "old crows"—or crooks?—and beat them to prazles as they did last year?

That The Bengal girls have thrown out a challenge to the old-timers of Bombay for a battle on the hockey front next year, when they intend to come well-trained with sticks—not broomsticks of course?

That Four-footer Pansy Thomas has been called a giant of the game as she manages to increase her height according to the size of her opponents?

That Lorna Read appeared to be a pigmy beside Pansy despite the prodigious difference between their height and width?

That Janki Dass has at last broken his self-imposed silence due to the farcical display of his cycling team in the World Championships, thinking that the public have forgotten that disgraceful episode by now?

That He wants the Maharaja of Patiala to be thrown out bag and baggage—not from his 'gadi', but from the Presidentship of the I.O.A.?

That Janki has no objection to step into the Maharaja's shoes—in any capacity—only if the shoes would tolerate him?

That The Cyclist 'pro' is so enraged with his former employer that he feels justified in attacking him right and left—and without rhyme or reason?

That Anant of the "Blitz" is of opinion that a President has no right to call a meeting or change its venue to suit his convenience?

That He believes that Presidents should be pulled by the nose by every member, their Committees, because that is the only democratic way of holding meetings?

6-2, 7-5, 6-1 but when L. Stalios, Greece's number one player was leading H. Huonder 2-6, 10-8, 6-3, 4-2 failing light caused a holdup of the match.

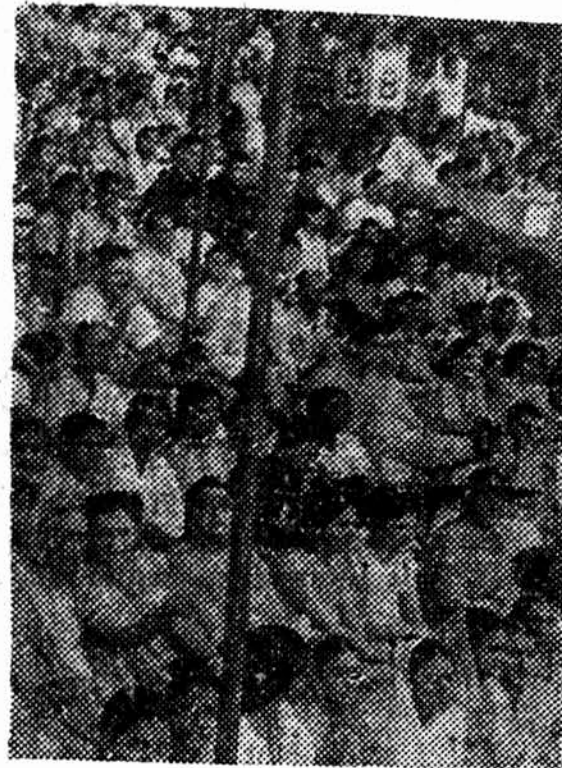
AURANGABAD, May 2 (API).—Twenty persons were injured when a lorry carrying the local Police band party, commissioned to be on attendance on Mr. Abdul Rehman the Local Government Minister, Hyderabad State, on his first official visit to Aurangabad, capsized while rushing to the station. The injured have been removed to hospital.

Blind Children Take Part In Pageant!

There are 8,000 blind persons in Bombay and 6,00,000 in India but only 200 of those of school going age in the city are in institutions. One out of every hundred is deaf and dumb.

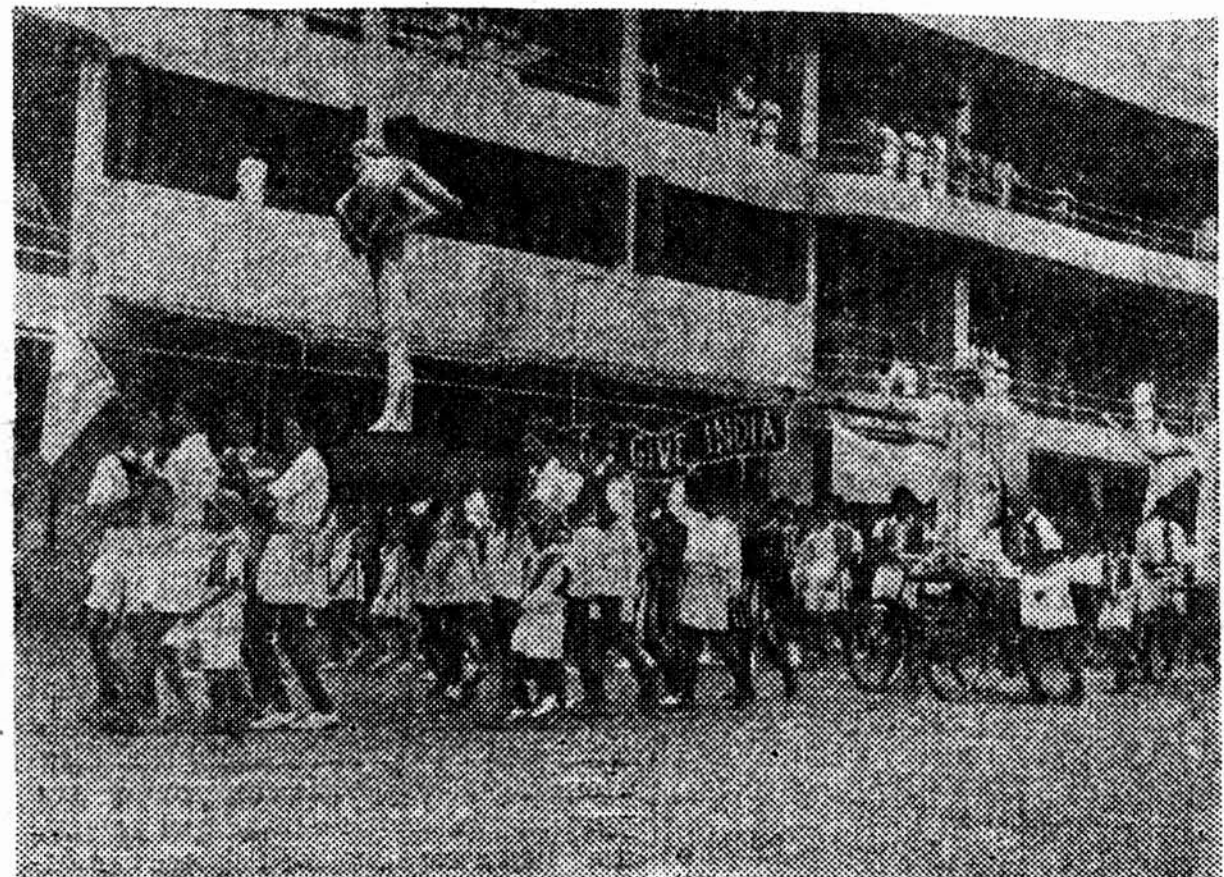
The education of the handicapped is undertaken by barely half a dozen schools in Bombay where, within the financial limitations of the institutions the physical needs of the inmates are met and they are encouraged to become self-supporting and contributing members of society, notwithstanding their physical imperfections. The schools teach lip reading and articulation to the mutes, the Braille method in the case of the blind, to enable them to acquire a knowledge of all school subjects, and by means of vocational training to take their place in society.

The work of these schools, however, is handicapped by lack of sufficient funds and public interests, and they have to work against heavy odds among other things in promoting (among the handicapped) a healthier outlook towards their imperfections by providing the opportunities to mix fully with the sighted. The opportu-



There was a great public support for the first gala meet of Bombay schools. Photo above shows a section of the crowds.

nity afforded to the handicapped to participate in the recent "School At Play" Pageant provided them a means of contributing their little towards



Part of the impressive March Past with which the programme began in the Brabourne Stadium.

its success. Their items Tableaux, Pyramids and Indian Music were in no way behind the others and enabled them to lose to some extent their sense of inferiority and to escape from loneliness and segregation, if only for a brief hour. The schools say that this was the first time that

they had been invited to take in a public programme alone with the rest. The Pageant thus served two ends as an occasion to bring no less than Rs. 10,500 it is reported, has been raised for this laudable purpose by this effort of the School Children of Bombay.

Let us talk it over—

As I entered a friend's house (it was after a long lapse) I met her two brothers who were off to a 6 o'clock cinema show. I was surprised to find neither of their two sisters accompanying them on such an outing.

They were seven—five brothers and two sisters. The discrepancy of age (the only one amongst them) between the youngest and the eldest of them was twenty years. Yes, they were all the best of pals; a thing so rare, especially when life is all an affluence. There was hardly a thing which they did not share, right from a healthy natural quarrel (a prerogative of youngsters) to the tiniest joke heard in the school or college. Hence my utter surprise at seeing the two 'solitary' brothers bound cinema-wards.

The moment I saw my friend's younger sister shoving for coal in the coal box, I roughly gathered the situation and made for the kitchen. There was my friend, fuming, sweating, fidgeting amidst pots and pans, knives and plates, etc., etc. I asked her the meaning of it all and came to know the many changes that had taken place during a little less than a month's period. Their mother had taken ill, the old cook had gone away, the widowed aunt was called home by her in-laws and many other minor things. My impatience getting the better of me, I demanded how was it then that Viren and Ashok were gone to pictures.

Somewhere from behind emerged their father pleading for the two 'jewels' of his sons. Matters were not so bad, he argued. Their mother was very much better and was removed to her brother's place who was himself a doctor. Besides, hadn't Viren and Ashok finished their turn of attending upon the convalescent mother? Maybe, that was as true as the two girls having served their own turn for the day. But with all that the two, though younger in age, were supposed to hold the fort in mamma's absence while the big brawny brothers were as free as larks to go to the gymnasium or the theatre as well. Ah, but they were boys after all.....

That is it. For girls will be slaves, no matter what their age or education! Far be it from me to suggest in any way that cooking and house-keeping are on par with slavery. On the contrary those are arts with undisputed powers of turning the male into a veritable slave. But that is not the point for our present discussion.

All that I want to do is to point an accusing finger at the fathers and mothers who pose as progressives just because they send their sons and daughters to the same schools and colleges. Their radical attitude to their off-spring stops short at the very doorstep of their homes. In 99 cases out of every 100, it is the daughter who has to do the scrubbing and cooking at home even at the cost of her career or education, while the dullard of the sons of Adam can have a swell time roaming about the town. Like their own parents they consider it purely a woman's job to look after the kids or the kitchen. But they don't realise how unfair they are being to the daughter in expecting her to work at home as well as compete with her brothers in the sphere of education. The former, they say, would be for her own good and the latter, to satisfy their personal vanity, I suppose!

But that was by the way. It is time the parents brought in action equality at home. The talk of 'equality' in social, economic and political spheres will prove meaningless unless it is substantiated by actual deeds in the smaller sphere of one's home.

—Leela.

WHO RULES RUSSIA?

(Continued from Page 5)

administrative ability; a record of devoted service inside the party, complete with, in the case of the older members are unswerving attachment to Stalin and uncompromising hostility to Trotskyism, Bukharinism, and other heresies; a certain "single-mindedness," a complete belief in the virtues of the system, a certain ruthlessness, and, especially in the case of the younger men, an exceptionally distinguished war-time service.

The Hand That Rocks The Cradle Wields The Razor!

MOSCOW: The barber at the Hotel Moscow, which is an oasis of warmth, good food and friendliness amid the snow, cold and shortages, does not differ greatly from his American counter-parts.

It would be more proper, however, to say "her" rather than "his" because most Russian barbers now are apparently women.

The same is true of doctors. With forests to be cut, steel to be made, and an area approximately three times the size of the United States to be developed, the Soviets have presumably decided that woman's place is not only in the home but also in the barbershop and doctor's office.

But whatever the sex of Russian barbers, judging by their performance at the Hotel Moscow, they must have gone to the same barber colleges as their American counterparts. They push the same sales talk: A customer always needs a haircut and a shampoo when he only wants a shave. They manifest the same desire to save your falling hair with expensive lotions. The only difference here is the strange labels on ornate bottles.

No Political Razor

Come to think of it, however, Russian barbers don't talk politics.

The barber shop here at the Hotel Moscow is on the mezzanine and it is equipped with modern chairs, shiny mirrors, hot towels, old magazines and beautiful manicurists. Some barbers speak English.

The staff of this hotel is probably one of the most extraordinary ever assembled. The Soviets apparently scoured the country for persons who not only knew hotel jobs but also had some international experience to enable them to cope with the strange ways of foreigners. Not all of them speak foreign languages but a large percentage do know German, French and English in that order.

From the black-gowned, white-cap-

ped floormaids to the magnificently uniformed guard at the front door, this staff is equal to any hotel in New York, Washington, Paris or London.

Sitting beside the key clerk on our floor is a pleasant young woman who speaks English with an American accent. Her job is to help reporters with telephone calls, addresses and to generally expedite their business. Her normal job is being an English tea-

Crosby. Incidentally, both stars are extraordinarily popular here.

"Niet Truman"

The women who staff the telegraph office in the hotel lobby, where reporters file their copy, apparently know English perfectly. They could not be more helpful and are obviously intensely interested in the stories correspondents are filing to America.

Even the neatly but rather poorly dressed women who operate the elevators are learning English and they insist on practicing it. It's not impossible that when the conference is over the elevator women will know more English than most reporters know Russian. Like nearly all Europeans, Russians appear anxious to learn foreign languages, whereas most Americans seem not only allergic to foreign tongues but also to believe that if they speak English loud enough anybody can understand it.

Virtually all the Russians one meets are intensely interested in America. They appear tremendously impressed by our industrial accomplishments, but rather sad about our politics. In a night club the other night, a crowd of hilarious Russians, who were well along on vodka, yelled across the floor to an American party "Niet Truman, hurrah for Abraham Lincoln!"

One American reporter with a black eye ran into a door—has been receiving treatments from two Russian women doctors who come to his room. They regularly begin their examinations by demanding "how are your feelings?" The impression one gets from the admittedly few Russians one meets is of a youthful, robust, friendly people who instinctively like Americans, admire our (U.S.) accomplishments and would like to be on good terms with us. But in the present state of their knowledge they consider that we are hostile and they are rather astonished and hurt by what they think is our unfriendly attitude.

(Copyright Nana)

Russia's Lady Barbers

By Russel Barnes

cher in a Leningrad High School. She was brought to Moscow especially for her present assignment. She perfected her English accent while doing welfare work during the war among American and British crews at Murmansk. Her favourite American characters are Deanna Durbin and Bing

(Below)

At a Beauty Culture school in Knightsbridge, London, girls from the Service are being taught to be beauty experts, as part of a rehabilitation scheme. The girls come from all parts of the Empire Photo show. Some of the girls watching a massage demonstration at the school.



the order they usually appear, are Stalin, Molotov, Beria, Zhdanov, Voroshilov, Mikoyan, Malenkov, Kaganovich, Andreyev, Khrushchov, plus the "candidate" members (without a vote), Voznesensky, Bulganin, Kosygin, and Shvernik.

Of these, Stalin and Zhdanov are secretaries of the Central Committee; so also, until recently, was Malenkov, but he has since been replaced by Patolichev; the two other secretaries of the Central Committee—to complete the five—are Popov, Mayor of Moscow, and Kuznetsov, the Leningrad party leader (not to be confused with Kuznetsov the trade union leader). Some, but not all, of these party chiefs also hold important Government posts: Stalin is Premier, and the following are Deputy Premiers: Molotov, Beria, Voroshilov, Mikoyan

are with others without, portfolios; Stalin until recently was Minister of the Armed Forces; Molotov is Foreign Minister, Mikoyan Minister of Foreign Trade, Voznesensky head of the State Planning Commission, Kaganovich, Minister of Building Materials.

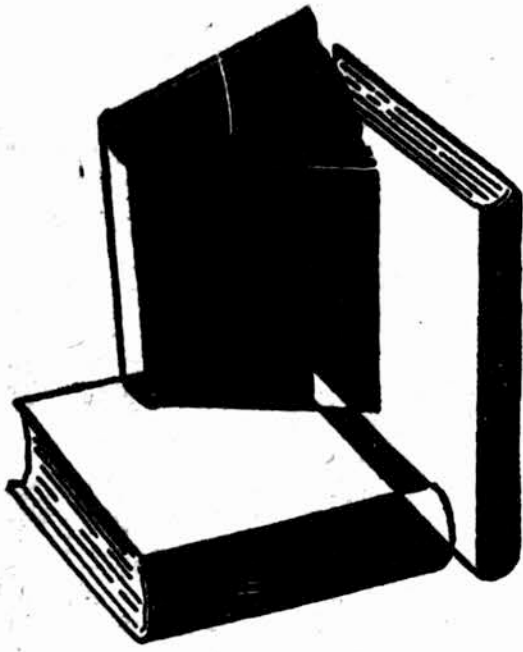
Wide Responsibility

But they Deputy Premiers without portfolio, like those with portfolio, have, in fact, much wider functions than their nominal titles indicate: thus Beria is, indeed, in charge of all the security departments; Mikoyan supervises all economic departments concerning trade (and not only foreign trade); Kaganovich does not confine himself to building materials, but supervises numerous industrial Ministries generally.

Though nothing has been officially announced on this subject, there is reason to suppose that

more or less direct "supervision" and "care." This is particularly so in the case of the Deputy Premiers, with or without portfolio. The Politburo's "representative" in the Ukraine, the largest of the non-Russian Republics, is Khrushchov; while its "representative" on the Supreme Soviet is Shvernik. He is, apart from Stalin and Voroshilov, also the oldest member, having been born in 1888. Voroshilov, a hero of the civil war, but with no great distinction in the field in the last war, is on very friendly relations with Stalin, to whom he has been devoted for years.

The others are in their late forties or early fifties. The national composition of the Politburo is rather accidental, the Russians are in the large majority; the rest are two Georgians (Stalin and Beria), one Armenian



Labour's Rights

India and the I.L.O. by P. P. Pillai and L. M. Birla (Oxford University Press).

Dr. Pillai, the director of the I.L.O. (Indian Branch) New Delhi, contributes in this booklet a summary of what India has gained and stands to gain through its association with the I.L.O., while Mr. Birla who was the Employer's delegate at the Paris conference of the I.L.O. in 1945 gives his impressions of the work achieved there. It is significant that he comes to the conclusion that the complaint of Asia and the non-white races generally about the I.L.O. being principally an organisation of the Whites stands fully substantiated.

Dr. Pillai gives a useful and learned summary of the work hitherto achieved by the I.L.O. through its efforts to secure better rights for organised labour. Mr. Birla's remarks indicate that Asiatic labour will not get its deserts unless it forms an organisation of its own. It is hardly likely that the present I.L.O. will quickly change its attitude towards non-white labour.

L. G. KHARE.

"Bharati"

BHARATI (March 1947): Annual Publication of the Bharatiya Vidya College, Nav Gujarat, Andheri. Bombay. Rs. 1/8.

This college magazine, produced under the guidance of Dr. Bool Chand, Vice-Principal V. N. Bhushan and Prof. R. V. Pathak, augurs well for the future of this institution, in which the principal aim of instruction is to emphasize the imperishable indigenous cultural values and to help release all the latent forces in the student and provide the fullest scope for the ordered development and free and spontaneous expression of his personality.

"Bharati", attractively got up, contains an able study of the problem of the States in respect of their sovereignty by the Principal Dr. Bool

A FASCINATING STUDY

SYRIA AND LEBANON: A Political Essay by A. H. Hourani, Published by Oxford University Press.

The political and social maladies from which we in India are suffering at the moment, form such as obsession for many of us that it will be relief to be able to sit back for a while and watch the struggle of other people in similar entanglements.

Mr. Hourani's well written little book gives a clear and convincing description of a region in the extreme West of Asia, which has been in intimate contact with the West since the beginning of time and has yet managed to escape thorough amalgamation with influences coming from it. Syria and Lebanon together form a territory which shelters one per cent of the population of India. Within this compass, however, we find a conglomeration of races and creeds and cultures which is fascinating and somewhat bewildering to examine. We are told that there are ten sects of Christians. Of Muslims we have besides the orthodox Sunnis, the Druzes, the Shi'is, Alawis and Ismailis, each sect strongly conscious of its individuality and organised traditionally and officially into a separate and distinct 'millet.' Of races, we have the Arabs, which include Chris-

tians, Jews and Muslims, the Turcomans, Kurds, Circassians and Yazidis. Graphic Description

There is a very graphic description of the devastating effect produced upon the ancient indigenous static cultures by the impact of Western civilization. The stresses produced have no doubt been as severe and fundamental in India as among the desert-born cultures and creeds of Syria and Lebanon. Mr. Hourani's analysis of the disrupting effects upon the individual and the society is masterly. He pleads strongly for a proper integration of all that is best in the old and the new, if society is to be saved from chaos.

The place of French culture is a privileged one. It is widespread and beloved of the people. But French political influence is viewed with growing distrust. In this instance perhaps France could profitably borrow a leaf from English diplomacy and retreat in order to be more firmly entrenched in the hearts of the Syrians. But the glare of the Bear's eyes may prove too strong a deterrent.

The political "essay" on Syria and Lebanon is a fascinating study for political minded Indians especially at the present juncture.

S. B. T.

Reforms In Travancore

Why Not Westminster Model? by V. Achutya Menon (Kerala Publicity Corporation Ltd., Trivandrum).

In this small brochure Mr. Menon, a lawyer whose study of Constitutional Progress in America, England and Europe is evidently deep and precise, makes a strong plea for the acceptance of the Westminster model in evolving responsible government in Travancore. Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyer put forward a scheme some time ago, largely accepting the American model. He is in favour of an irremovable executive with wide powers. The author rightly points out that this would not advance by any means the cause of responsible government. He gives a number of reasons why the Westminster type of responsible government with provision for a stable executive should be introduced in Travancore. This is altogether too sketchy a treatment of a profoundly complicated subject. But limitations of space must have curbed the author's enthusiasm for a thorough exposition of it.

L. G. KHARE.

Chand and a number of short articles by students.

P. R. KAIKINI.

Principles Of Rating

PRINCIPLES OF RATING IN ENGLAND AND INDIA. By N. S. Kowshik, second edition, published by the Local Self-Government Institute, Bombay; pages 680; price Rs. 12.

The first edition of this book, which was published a few years ago, supplied a keenly felt want in India as it was the first attempt in this country to deal comprehensively with the subject of rating. The present edition has been brought up to date in the light of recent judicial decisions both in England and India, and many additions and alterations have been made throughout the book, particularly in the portions relating to Railways and new subjects like cinema theatres and playing fields, with the result that about 150 pages have been added to the text.

The author, retired Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes Bombay has evidently drawn upon his long experience and wide study and has produced a book which is at once authoritative and lucid setting forth the principles on which property in land and buildings is assessed to municipal taxation and the methods by which the assessment is arrived

Swami Shraddhanand's Legacy

INSIDE CONGRESS by the late Swami Shraddhanand, Phoenix Publications, Bombay 2, Rs. 4.

This is a valuable collection of the articles written by the late Swami Shraddhanand on the Indian National Congress in his paper the "Liberator" during the year 1926. It has been brought out on the occasion of his twentieth anniversary by Mr. P. R. Letle who was the joint editor of Swamiji's journal and thus knew him intimately. In trying to hit upon a catchy title, one is afraid, Mr. Lele has only made it misleading. For though the Swami was closely connected with the Congress for a number of years and had even the honour of being the Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Amritsar Session, he was in no way identified with the Congress to merit the title.

Indeed the Swami was too much of a virile personality to lose his identity in any party organisation—least of all the Congress. He had his differences with the leaders and programmes of the Congress right from his associating with it in its early years and those differences grew more rather than less in later years. In fact Swamiji came to be known as the leader of the Hindu Mahasabha and as a severe critic of the Congress. Even on the issue of the removal of untouchability of which he was a staunch champion—Shraddhanand could not see eye to eye with the Congress.

The following quotation from the last article of the series highlights the parting of the ways between Congress and Swamiji: "I find that a few thousand members of the Congress..... are trying their best not to allow any new members to enter the Congress field if they are not certain of their supporting blindly the present clique in possession. My experience of the last six years and more has convinced me that it would be more useful to prepare singlehanded, honest, god-fearing men for the future work of digesting real Swarajya when gained rather than waste my time after the mirage of so-called Swarajya which even Mahatma Gandhi is not able to define."

Mr. Lele is thus fair neither to the Congress nor to Swamiji in calling this book "Insidet Congress"! N. J.

at. And these principles are illustrated by authoritative decisions of English and Indian courts. The book should be found invaluable by property owners and agents, rating officials of Government and local bodies municipal councillors and indeed all those who at one time or other have to study the principles and practice of rating. R.S.P.



My dear Sisters & Brothers,

A General Meeting of the active workers of the Bombay Provincial Balkan-Ji-Bari was held on April 19, when it was decided by them that the present Executive Committee of the Association may be continued till the new elections are held. Only in place of Shri Ramnik V. Shah, resigned, Shri Rasik F. Shah was elected the General Secretary.

Lady Masani, who presided over the meeting, expressed that thanks may be conveyed to Shri Ramnik V. Shah for the services rendered by him during his tenure of office as General Secretary. She was pleased that an experienced person like Shri Rasik F. Shah was to take charge of the past, and hoped that with his energy and enthusiasm he would soon bring the organisation to the forefront.

On this occasion also a welcome was accorded to Mr. Abid Ali Jaffer-

bhoi, President of the First All-India Balkan-Ji-Bari Workers' Conference, held at Karachi in 1941, and ex-Vice-President of the Bombay Provincial Balkan-Ji-Bari, who has returned from a world tour recently. Shri Shewak Bhojraj eulogised his services to the Association, and said that it was a matter of joy and pride that Mr. Abid Ali continued to take interest in the Balkan-Ji-Bari.

Mr. Abid Ali, making a suitable reply, and narrating his connections with the organisation, also described the children's activities and the work carried on in this respect in different Western countries. His talk was of a great educative value to the Balkan-Ji-workers. The function terminated with a vote of thanks to the President, and with a small party in honour of the evening's Guest.

SOYA BEANS MILK

Delhi Balkan-Ji-Bari boys and girls visited the Food and Nutrition Exhibition, organised by the Food Depart-

ment, Government of India. The different Stall holders explained to them details about the articles stocked by them. Children enjoyed seeing and understanding the different kinds of Vitamins and the different types of storage for the rice, wheat and other grains, some methods of preparing jams, squashes, souces, pickles and chatnies as well as of sweets and halwas.

The preparation of Milk from Soya Beans was an interesting experiment to observe: Soak the Soya Beans for twenty-four hours, and then remove their husk. Heat the Beans by mixing six times water and a pinch of Sodium Bicarbonate for every pound of Beans, at 70 degrees temperature. Clean the Beans with warm water, and then make a fine paste of them. Again add six times water and a pinch of salt, and heat it at 212 degrees Fahrenheit, i.e., above the boiling point, for about 10-15 minutes. Separate the water by passing the preparation through a cloth. This white water is the Soya Milk, and has the same properties as pure cow or Buffalo's milk. Curd, with the same properties, can also be prepared in the same way as ordinary curd is prepared. Will our Brothers and Sisters try this experiment—writes Brother Amar Shankar Bhatnagar of the Delhi Balkan-Ji-Bari.

Well, boys and girls belonging to

any part of India can join the Great Brotherhood of Balkan-Ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh. You may also send any of your attempts at writing, drawing and photography for publication in this "Corner". Kindly address your communications to DADA—"GULISTAN", KHAR-BOMBAY 21, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing nine ples stamps for postage.

THE COMB'S MAGNETISM

Brother S. Vasantha (Madras) thinks that the following would amuse you:—

Take a celluloid comb and a few pieces of paper. Pass the comb swiftly through your hair, and hold it near the paper pieces. The pieces will be attracted to the comb just as iron filings are when a magnet is passed over them. The comb, however, retains its magnetic power for a few minutes only.

BRAIN BRIGHTENERS

Brother Chinubhai R. Shah (Nadiad) wishes to test your General Knowledge with the following questions:—

1. What is the meaning of "Geography"?
2. Why is the Daniell's Hygrometer used?
3. Which of the continents are in the Eastern Hemisphere?
4. Who was that great lady who got victory at the U.N.O., about the question of the Indians in South Africa?

If you have not been able to solve them, here are the answers he has given:

1. Knowledge of the Earth: Geo—Earth: Graphy—Knowledge.
2. To find out Relative Humidity.
3. Europe, Asia, Africa and Australia.
4. Mrs. Vijayalaxmi Pandit.

All Good Wishes from
Your Loving,
Dada

"Gulistan"



"The artist in the Socialist State" was the title of the Fifth lecture delivered by Mr. J. B. Priestley in the Fabian Society's series of jubilee lectures in last December. Mr. Priestley began his thesis with a statement—"the State exists for artists and not artists for the State"—which raises the issue of the relationship of the artists to every and not merely the socialist state. As a matter of fact the place of the artist in the social structure is influenced, in no small measure, by the system of Government under which he has to live and work.

Artist For The State

The artist will be a liability in a way and will be at the mercy of the State if he has to exist for the latter. Such a position is likely to lead to the stultification of his creative instinct. Art will be more or less mercenary in spirit if, in the extreme case, it is dictated by the State. Under the totalitarian rule the patronage extended to the artist lead by implication imposed upon him the condition to support and propagate, irrespective of his personal convictions, the political ideology of those who happened to be in power.

Art, which is "made to order" implies denial of freedom of expression to the artist. It also impedes the cultural growth of the people. If the artist is primarily called upon to subserve the interest of the State, he will be unable to satisfy these demands of the people which are at variance with the political creed of the rulers. The State, which exercises undue control over the freedom of expression on the part of the artist and "freedom of appreciation" on the part of the people is least expected to ensure normal growth of art.

Mr. Priestley enunciated a sound principle when he observed that the State should exist for the artist. Every State, which claims itself to be civilised and convinced of the values of art, should recognise the artist as an "asset" and as a person indispensable to the cultural advancement of the community. It should guarantee to the artist, freedom of expression, freedom of experiment and freedom from want—the three freedoms which are essential to the progress of art.

Freedom From Want

The term "state patronage", though it is widely used by writers on art, is capable of being interpreted in various ways. It would mean remuneration for the work actually executed, regular allowance or maintenance granted to a dependant. The artist, who receive patronage in any such form, will be more or less a liability as he will have to depend upon the State for a grant or commissions. Mr. Priestley approaches the problem from the correct angle when he observes that the State should not maintain the artist, but should rather create conditions for him to maintain himself.

"Freedom from want" is a form of patronage which should be the aim of every advanced country. If the State undertakes to educate the artist, it should not repudiate its obligation to provide facilities to him to secure work—unsolicited or unbesought. The State should organise and plan the artistic life of the country on a sound basis and should assign to the artist his rightful place therein. The artist should, then, be sure of getting work in any branch of art which he chooses as a vocation. If the State and people are fully art-minded, the artist who exercises his "freedom of experiment" should not face starvation or be treated as a parasite, but should, on the contrary, expect liberal encouragement from both.



Artist And The State—Three Freedoms For Art—Forms Of State Patronage—India's Treasure In Britain—Role Of Books In Education—Preservation Of Dance Heritage.

Artist In India

Under the totalitarian Government the artist had to work within definite limitations. He has found more freedom and security in democratic countries. Under the foreign rule in India the artist had a government which was supremely indifferent to his interests. He had to live mainly upon private commissions of portraits, busts and statues. As a mural decorator, he had access to the walls of a few palaces and public and private buildings, nor was he asked to play his role in industry and general education; and yet the Indian artist has survived the unprecedented ordeal.

The installation of the popular Government at the Centre and in provinces has brightened the prospects of patronage to the artists. The Central Government has allocated art as a distinct subject to one of the portfolios, but it has not, so far, announced its policy with respect to the patronage to artists. The Government should proceed with the formulation of definite standards of every art and should work out a plan of proper approach to every province. Above all it should handle art cautiously and should not go in for any hasty commitment.

Museums, galleries, concert halls and theatres will appear on the programme of India. Such institutions offer opportunities to artists to display their works and help the people to appreciate art, but they are, in the words of Mr. Priestley, elementary needs. The State should not only provide such institutions, but should concede to the artists, the freedom from want, by creating conditions in which they can make a decent living with

least difficulty. The Central Government should realise the magnitude of the task which is lying ahead of it before embarking upon any haphazard project.

Call To Artists

In the course of his inaugural address at the annual exhibition of the Art Society of India which was held a few days ago, Mr. B. G. Kher, the Prime Minister of Bombay, asked artists to take their rightful place in shaping the destiny of their motherland. Artists will not fail to capture the opportunity if the same is offered to them. It is, however, for the Government and not for them to take the initiative. Artists will respond to the call of the country with enthusiasm, but the State should first assign to art, in the India of tomorrow, its rightful place and establish it firmly in the same.

The privilege of freedom from want and invitation to rebuild India should be extended also to the class of hereditary artists and craftsmen. The Government will not miss them if it has the anxiety to look for right men and right material. Capable artists—both educated and uneducated should be considered as an asset and as such equally entitled to patronage. In future they should be so placed that they can live happily and contribute their best and maximum to the artistic life of the country. India, with her glorious record of art in the past, should devise a system of patronage which the rest of the



Lessons In Walking

N. S. Bendre

world would accept as an example.

Vishnu In London

Reuter reports that the Secretary of State for India is considering the question of the return, demanded by the Government of India, of art treasures, books, manuscripts and historical records. The question of the return of the Kohinoor is likely to be a matter for personal decision of the King. If India is to regain political power, she should get back everything that was lost with it.

While the return of the works of art, manuscripts and valuable articles including the Kohinoor is being negotiated, it is surprising to learn that a statue of Vishnu which was hitherto lying unnoticed in a shed in one of the docks of London is being offered as a gift to the British Museum. If the statue, according to an archaeologist, is the most interesting find, one fails to understand why the same should not be shipped straight to India. Will the Government of India demand this statue from Britain?

Books For Children

Organised by the Indian Institute of Art in Industry, the exhibition of children's books was held at the Sir C. J. Hall on April 24. While declaring it open the Hon. Mr. Justice Chagla said that if India could produce beautiful manuscripts in the past, she should be able to produce fine printed books also. He further, pointed out that since children form their impressions by reading books, they should be taught through the books which are beautifully printed.

Beautifully illustrated and printed books contribute, in no small degree, to the aesthetic training of children. At a later stage such books will prove to be of great use in training them in art-appreciation if they include in their texts easily intelligible and well illustrated lessons on various arts. The printing and illustration of books should be considered as an integral part of the scheme of aesthetic training in schools.

Dance Needs Protection

The Royal Academy of Dancing and the Ling Physical Education Association of Britain are publishing a series of illustrated volumes on the folk dances of Europe and the costumes, songs and music which accompany them. The publication marks the depth of interest evinced by Britain in folk dance and in the revival of her own national forms. Although dance is a practical art, the propagation of its knowledge is likely to be facilitated by well-planned and authentic publications.

India has a unique heritage of classical dance and a large variety of folk dance forms, but the existence especially of the former is threatened by the so-called modern trends which have been a vogue on the semi-professional and amateur stage. Rhythmic movements without technique, suggestive gestures and even street dancing with modern make-up are bolstered up these days as Indian dance. Something should, therefore, be done in time to guide the people in the discrimination and appreciation of the genuine classical dance-art. The Central Government should set up a machinery to record the authentic technique of every school and to undertake the work of publishing books in regional languages.

THE FAIR CRITIC IS UNFAIR!

(Continued From Page 4)

tional anticipation and suspense of the character who is eagerly waiting for the beloved.

Thus screen music is meant to be momentary because each melody is based on the emotion of a particular situation; and if, say, in a tragic situation, the Music Director, through the song and musical effects, is able to make the spectators shed even one solitary drop of tear, with this concrete achievement, he is as much entitled to immortality as Tansen with all the fantastic stories about him, of creating rain and lighting lamps.

Besides, does a thing of beauty lack intrinsic appeal or merit just because it is temporary? Were it so, then a beautiful and lovely rose deserves no appreciation because of its momentary existence, while the moon and stars (perhaps the moon alone!) should be gazed at in eternal ecstasy because they are permanent and everlasting!

Bouquet From The Flowers

Film music can be compared to a beautiful bouquet of different flowers, giving out a sweet perfume. Each flower has its individual beauty and of which we already know, but mixed together the combination gives a new colour and perfume. An experienced gardener

juggles with the flowers, removes a few and inserts some new ones in the bouquet—the little change results in a new and novel kind of sweetness and colour and thus it goes on. Each talented Music Director embellishes the bouquet of film music with his own little creation and genuine music-lovers thus get an ever-changing aroma of lovely, delightful music.

All of which brings up back to our original contention which is worth repeating: Classical music is great, having a touch of sublimity and spirituality, but it is bounded by limitations of time in its appeal. Music Directors of Indian films have enriched and embellished Indian Music by creating new varieties of combinations, form and rhythm.

No one denies the greatness of castles with their crumbling walls and masonry, but the evolution of time brings about the necessity of smaller, seemingly insignificant, pretty houses whose beauty cannot be marred by comparing them with the castles.

Glorifying classical music and running down the new screen music merely betrays orthodoxy which is a good shelter for conservatives to abstain from anything new that necessarily requires a creative mind to adapt with the evolution of time and progress.

LONDON'S RIVER POLICE

(Continued from Page 24)

cides altogether and the death-rate from this cause is two a week: they are beyond hot baths.

Collisions in fog or storms occasionally occur but, fortunately, it rarely happens that one of the crew goes overboard in "Thames" Division. Navigating with practically no lights during the blackout years was also fraught with danger; the war—as very real on the River Thames.

Men volunteering for the "Thames" Division must be able to swim and pass an examination in the management of boats, navigation, etc.; they have also to serve in the land forces of the Metropolitan Police.

The team spirit engendered in the Division by this background of special experience is reinforced by the need for every man to know how to do everyone else's job and for all to work together in any emergency. The discipline shows a combination of strictness and intimacy resembling that of the Royal Navy.

The routine work of the River Police is much the same as a policeman's beat on land with obvious modifications. Instead of trying shop doors, they dodge around wharves, watch for smugglers and people loitering near the docks, rescue men stranded on mud-banks, intervene in rowdy disputes between foreign seamen, recover and secure drifting barges, etc.

Every year about 10,000 barges pass

up and down the Thames, each carrying a cargo of 150-300 tons of something in short supply—tea, sugar, meat, rubber, cloth, etc. With such tempting loot constantly berthed alongside wharves, a foggy night may induce a gang employed by black marketeers to attempt a raid. But the river is a hazardous enemy and the police with their roving searchlights hardly give them time. In point of fact, crime is practically nonexistent on the Thames.

Eight-Hour Shift

It is often bitterly cold work, too. In thick, blue, woollen coats, the men are out all the time during the eight-hour shift, except for a half-hour break for a meal.

The most effective speed for working the beat in these 30-foot Diesel-engined launches, powered with an 80-h.p. engine, is about 6-7 knots, but this can be increased in a chase to 15 knots or more. Speeding is normally restricted, as the swell caused can easily throw a harmless bargee (a 'Charley' in Thames language) off his boat into the river.

Despite the toughness of their life, however, the men of the Division seem strangely attached to this bleak, watery world of blackened barges, cargo ships, seagulls and driftwood, bounded on its winding, muddy banks by tall, old warehouses and swinging cranes—London's parent river, the Thames.

The LAST PAGE

Conducted by
CHRONICLER

NEW DELHI.

I saw this place first as a boy over twenty years ago when it was under construction and looked like a vast inverted well. The dome had not been completed and the high circular wall steeply opened up to the sky. I was told then that this was to be the library of the Central Assembly but even when I went inside it two years ago to talk to some M.L.A.'s and looked around the far from impressive book display and saw a dozen Viceroy's glaring down from panels on its walls, I didn't imagine this stately dome such as Kubla Khan might have decreed would one day pass into history as the venue of the first Indian Constituent Assembly where the constitution for free India would be given shape.

Hard-boiled journalists, cynics and Muslim Leaguers might sneer and jeer at the Constituent Assembly but I found a visit to it definitely inspiring. I have heard it described as a Tamasha, but even if that be so it is a wonderful Tamasha and I am only surprised that many more visitors do not turn up at its meetings.

When, some years ago Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru first voiced the demand for Constituent Assembly to frame the constitution for free India, it was regarded as another Utopian dream of his. Today that dream has come true not through a miracle because there was sanction and power of the whole nation behind it. The Constituent Assembly is sitting today openly drafting the blue-prints of a free constitution, not through the courtesy or benevolence of His Majesty's Government but through the strength developed by our freedom movement during the sixty years of intense struggle. Whitecapped members whom I can see down below even as I write this are not stooges or lackeys of imperialism but mostly those who have repeatedly defied authority of foreign bureaucracy, courted imprisonment and suffered the hardships in cause of their country's freedom. It was thrilling a few moments ago to hear Pandit Nehru declare proudly that he was there in the Consenbly not by virtue of his being a Member of the Interim Government but as a representative of the people of United Provinces. That, indeed, is and should be the only proper spirit and basis of a Constituent Assembly.

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Constitution And The People

True that unlike other countries i.e. France, U.S.A. and the USSR the Indian Constituent Assembly did not come into being in a revolutionary and dramatic manner. There were no barricades, street battles, dethronement of tyrants and executions preceding it. But that violent process was ruled out by the very nature of Indian freedom struggle which, under Gandhiji's leadership has been mainly carried on by non-violent means.

True again that the present Constituent Assembly has been elected only indirectly through Provincial Legislatures which in their turn are elected on the basis of limited franchise. A Constituent Assembly elected directly by the people, on a universal adult franchise would undoubtedly have had a somewhat different personnel than this one. There would have been comparatively more Socialists, Communists, Trade Unionists, Kisan leaders and perhaps many more ordinary "sons of the soil" instead of the professional politicians and leaders. What is more important, however, is that such a direct election would have created among the mass of people a living interest in the process of constitution-making, thereby not only educating them politically but making them feel a personal stake in the

datations of a fully democratic free India.

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History In Making

In that respect the present Assembly is certainly and sadly lacking. Only after the establishment through a revolution, of a Socialist or Communist State can one expect an Assembly of that revolutionary type to be convened in India. But at the same time one must concede that in the history of non-socialist democratic states the Indian Assembly in drafting a more liberal, more progressive, more socialistic Constitution than prevailing in almost any State outside Soviet Union.

On two days that I have watched the proceedings the Constituent Assembly has been debating a resolution on the fundamental rights of citizens in a free India. The hand of Nehru that drafted the Congress resolution on fundamental rights passed fifteen years ago at the Karachi session can be seen here, too, though it is unemotional matter of fact Sardar Patel who is actually piloting the resolution. The tone of the debate is businesslike and hardly a ripple of applause breaks the serious atmosphere. And of course, it is unpardonable for a correspondent to shatter the cynical objectivity of press gallery by cheering any part of the proceedings. But it required all the restraint and discipline I learnt in dozen years of journalism to prevent me from cheering and throwing my hat in the air when the clause abolishing untouchability was passed. Here, I felt with, thrilling sensation, was history being made in my presence. Here was a historic wrong being righted, an injustice against millions of human beings perpetuated through centuries being abolished by writ of law. "Untouchability in any form is abolished and imposition of any disability on that account shall be an offence. In these words India was vindicating the democratic principles of our national movement. Today I felt, we can stand upright and look into the eyes of the world without flinching because we have at last exorcised the demon of untouchability and made social equality the corner stone of our future constitution.

No less significant and historic are other clauses abolishing Government granted titles, forced labour or Beggar employment, of child labour and employment of women in mines. The Assembly is not only removing several evil vestiges and legacies of imperialist rule but also taking the first steps towards a state based on social justice and welfare of the working classes.

Any motion that I might have had that the Assembly members are so many rupees stamps ready, willing and able to endorse everything drafted by front bench leaders was quickly removed by watching the proceedings for a few hours. The number of amendments moved is positive proof of interest taken by all sections of the House and the fact that many of them were accepted by framers of the original resolution and incorporated shows their willingness to listen to reason. Most remarkable was the decision of the Congress party to agree to omit various provisos governing for rather watering down) the fundamental rights relating to freedom of speech, of association and of press—same provisos which were characterised by the solitary communist member Lahiri as sanctions for police rule. On more than one occasion I was agreeably surprised to see plain Congressmen from backbenches (who are neither

Socialists nor Communists) getting up and demanding various measures of social justice and guarantees for protecting workers and peasants from exploitation. This may not be an ideal Consenbly from all points of view personally I am not at all happy to see representatives of autocratic princes sharing benches with our Nehrus and Azads—but still I feel it is performing a historic and gallant task.

To make a constitution is one thing to see that it is interpreted and worked in interests of common people and not exploited by vested interests is quite another. Lincoln abolished slavery but Klukluxklan still lynches Negroes in America.

Vigilance, as Nehru has just reminded the House while reassuring tribal people, is the price of liberty. It will require constant vigilance not only on the part of the framers of the constitution but all of us citizens of free India to ensure that the work of Consenbly should not have been in vain.

POLISH SUPPORT TO PALESTINE JEWS

NEW YORK, May 2 (APA).—Trygve Lie, Secretary General, tonight warned that the General Assembly of the United Nations would be making a drastic departure from practice if it gave Jews a voice in its debates on Palestine.

Lie raised no legal objection, however, as he addressed the Steering Committee after Poland had formally moved a resolution demanding that the Official Jewish Agency be given the right to represent Jews at the Session.

Britain earlier declared that Jews should be given a voice in debate if any legal means could be found to provide for hearing them.

The Secretary General told the Committee that in the past many requests for participation had been received from non-Governmental organisations but all of them had been turned down.

The Indian Delegate, Asaf Ali, said that both the Secretary General and Poland had recognised that there were many procedural difficulties in the way and he agreed that it would be "extremely difficult to create a precedent if you are not prepared to carry that out to an unlimited degree."

Asaf Ali earlier made a plea for Jewish representation. He said he would be satisfied now if all elements in Palestine, including Jews and Arabs, were given a change to be heard by the proposed committee of inquiry.

Czechoslovakia's representative Jan Papanek supported the Polish resolution for Jewish representation but suggested that it be "made more specific. Papanek proposed that the Jewish Agency be invited to "appear before a plenary meeting of the General Assembly with one purpose—to express their views on this question."

Poland accepted the Czech amendment as the Steering Committee adjourned until 19.00 GMT (00.30 A.M. I.S.T. Saturday

MADRAS, May 3, (A. P. I.): Mr. M. N. Ranganathan Chettiar of Nattalin, who was reported to have been kidnapped by a Burmese dacoit gang in Rangoon has now been released, according to information received here. Earlier this week it was reported that following Mr. Chettiar's kidnapping, the dacoit gang was demanding 100,000 rupees or the equivalent in gold as ransom for his release.



GERMAN PLAN

The Problem Of Germany

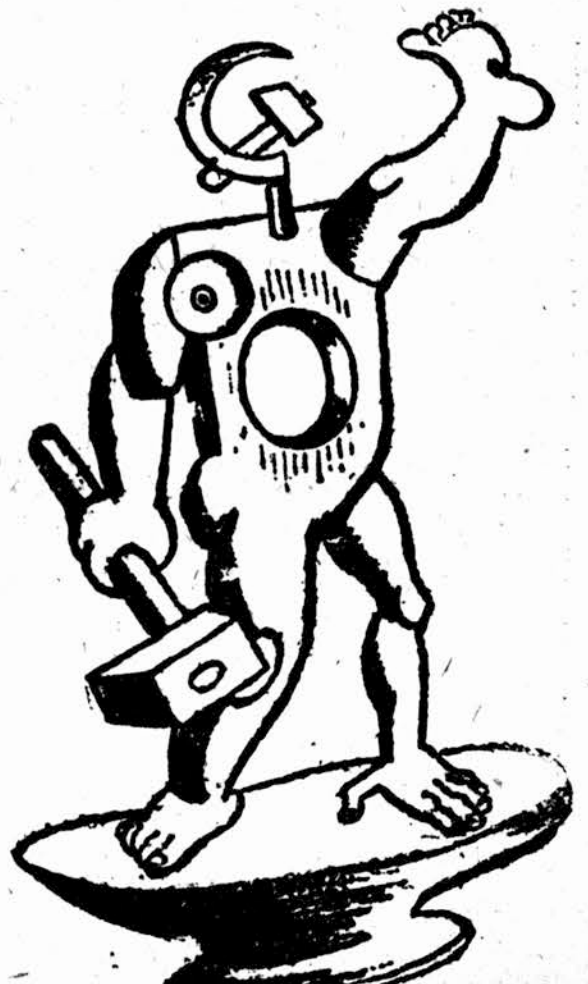
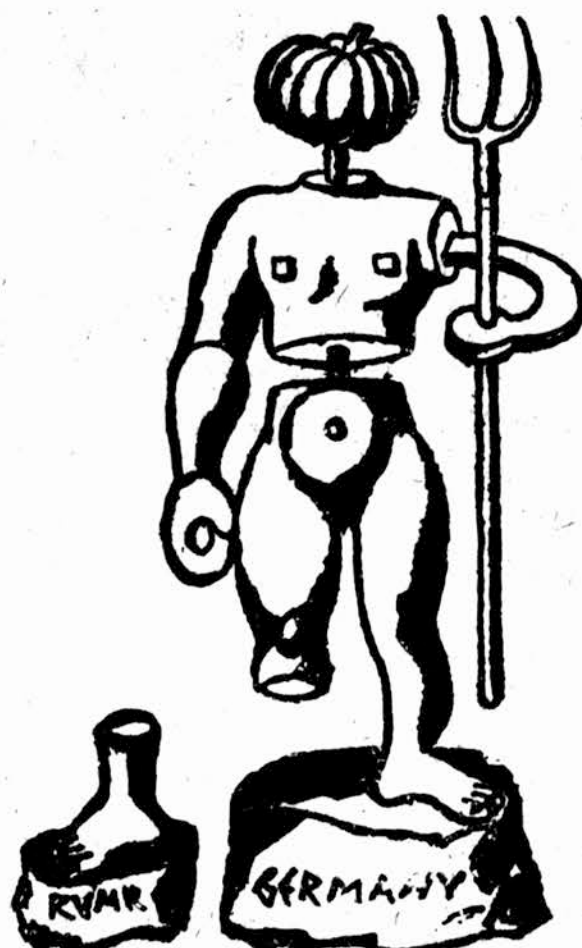
On the future of Germany the 'Big Four' Foreign Ministers who met in Moscow last month could not agree. Each of them had a tentative plan and these are pictorially represented here by the cartoonist of the 'New Republic'. The head stands for ideology the hands for production and the stomach for consumption.

The British want a high geared industry with labour control, the French a pure agrarian economy and the separation of the Ruhr, America a country of well fed workers, and Russia wants its pound of flesh, in lieu of the 'sinews' it has lost.

What the Germans want is also represented but that is neither here nor there.



BRITISH PLAN



RUSSIAN PLAN

"Unemployed? Then learn to write brilliant, forceful applications"—says an advertisement in some of our local papers. We don't believe any unemployed youth is going to spend his precious money on learning how to write 'forceful applications.' However if he cares to listen to a piece of gratuitous advice, here goes. Before taking up in earnest, the art as such, let us delve a little deeper into the problem and find out the real reasons for unemployment.

You see, the growing tendency among people is to stick to one job, till death snatches them from it. In their anxiety to lead a hibernating, vegetable existence, they cling desperately on to jobs that promise them 'future prospects,' 'leave with salary,' and the like, and ultimately they become as regular a feature of their particular office as rusty benches in a park. They in short, like to grow bald in service.

So the youth, who is in need of a job, hunts up all the odd offices he sees, and is everywhere confronted by failure, as the aforementioned old timers absolutely refuse to budge. It is just when face to face with such critical situations that he feels like blasting to atoms all the offices in the world, and destroying at one fell, diabolical stroke, bosses, clerks, peons, roll-top desks, railway season tickets, habitually clicking typewriters and eternally ringing telephones.

And paradoxical though it may seem, it is precisely then that he thinks of falling back again on writing and despatching applications. For remember, and drive it in lest you forget, the road to Good Employment is paved, nay practically littered, with hundreds of thousands of applications, some badly written, others just tolerable, and still others fairly good.

But as the advertisement hints, writing applications is an art in itself, and like art, it must not be obvious. The old, familiar, hackneyed phrases, such as "I crave, and beg on all fours to offer my services", "I most humbly request", "I would consider it an honour", are all obsolete, have outlived their usefulness, tend only to demonstrate our grovelling servility, and must be driving prospective employers crazy by now.

Therefore, unless worded in the most appropriate form, your application is, alas, too prone to make a bee-line from the boss's desk, to the proverbial W.P.B., which is always standing in the most convenient corner of the room. You have to make it as breezy, snappy, peppy, and informal as you can.

A sense of humour, while desirable, is not absolutely indispensable, unless of course, you are applying for the post of a performing clown in a travelling circus. Make it a point to say as much about yourself as possible. Silence may be golden for all that we know, but as a virtue, is not very paying. The world has no use for a youth who will not talk about himself, and instead, prefers the

Humorous Skit

Applying For A Job

By "Raibman"

perfectly introspective silence of the deep sea oyster.

In fact, there are few qualities more appreciated these days than the ability to advertise your own good self with all the pomp and blarney possible. Blowing your own trumpet and worshipping the First Person Singular are to-day classified among the Fine Arts. And half the battle is won if you can drive the idea into the head of the prospective boss that you are an individual and not one of those stereotyped personalities regularly turned out, year after year, by colleges and high schools.

Modesty won't help you much. Remember the case of the chap from Atlanta, Georgia, who sent an application for the post of presiding officer of the City Council, parading himself with the following, formidable array of adjectives: "Able, active, energetic, capable, competent, dashing, dynamic, friendly, forceful, gracious, generous, honourable, intelligent, powerful, persistent, resourceful, witty and zealous". He wasn't the least bit modest, and what is more, he got the job he applied for....

All said and done, your application should be a live report, a piece of creative art, an effective work of literature, and above all, it must be capable of hitting the employer and his staff of assistants right between the eyes, and knocking them out, flat.

Below is an application which professes to include all the points dealt with above:

"Dear Mr. So and So,

"I have just heard that there is a chair-cum-desk lying vacant in your office, and I mean to occupy it very soon; yes, before others barge in and spoil my chances....I do not think it absolutely necessary at this stage, to give you a long, chronological, boring account of the vast experience I have had in typing and doing other little feats in an office.—I do not believe it proper to make a show of myself.

"As for educational qualifications, you know what these modern graduates are worth, don't you? Sticking their supposedly superior tongues into their pallid cheeks, they go about from office to office, displaying a piece of paper marked with the signature of some official of the University, only to be greeted with, "Do you know shorthand and typewriting, young man? If you know, let us try you. If you don't, close the door gently as you go out".

"You say in the advertisement that you require the services of a forceful, brilliant young man, to type, carry on correspondence with foreign firms, and boost up sales. That is just where I step into the picture, fitting the

frame to a T.

"I am forceful, h'm, yes. The old folk at home gave me the train fare to this city for consuming too much of the limited grain allotted per family, and for putting on solid flesh with an utter disregard for the war and the prospective famine. I am not one of those lean, wiry, half starved, aesthetic sops, who usually occupy clerical chairs, and pitifully dole out weak stuff to employers.

"I am a chap with personality, charged with a nameless electric atmosphere, and whose every limb vibrates with a silent eloquence. You can feel the current emanating from me at a hundred yards, and it may give quite a nasty shock to you at close range, as it did to that man who—oh, but I am anticipating the story. I had occasion once to lose my way in this vast metropolis, and thought of asking a pedestrian the proper route. When I approached him, he took the idea into his thick cranium that I was going to do something to him, and promptly disappeared round the corner, doing a steady 50 m.p.h....

"Brilliance? You can never know the full significance of this word until you have met me. Beneath an exterior not particularly noted for handsomeness are radiating waves and waves of brilliance eagerly looking for an outlet; and my cranium is always sizzling and crackling like a cheap radio set, with brainwaves, plots for short stories, novels, dramas, ideas for combatting the Atom Bomb, and schemes for extracting the poison stings from mothers-in-law.

"Perhaps, you too have an er.... yes, one of those distressing female species of parents of spouses, hanging around the not-too-spacious home, and wish to get rid of her as soon as possible. Wait till I get into the office, and I will make that militant, domestic boss look like fried chicken or withered cabbage, whichever you prefer. It is quite easy if you have the knack, and I am one of those born with the power of ruling over mothers-in-law.

"Cleverness and brilliance go hand in hand, and I am considered to be quite clever. I have managed to get into and out of, more scrapes than a comptometer can add, much of this task being eased by the possession of a long, flexible, well-oiled tongue, that did yeoman service to me ever since I started using it in earnest.

"I have been travelling off and on, without tickets, on those occasions when no amount of coaxing produces any sum from the empty purse. Last

Sunday, at the exit, a burly Ticket Collector asked: "Where is your ticket?" "I haven't got one" I said cheerfully. He laid a hand on my shoulder, did a little bit of rapid calculation, and said, "You must pay the charge. Twelve annas". Which was a very silly remark, to make.

"Hey, Mister—" I told him, "Do you think that I would not buy a ticket for one anna if I had twelve annas with me?" That was a well administered rebuke, and it silenced him. And he had of course, to let me go, with profuse apologies for having detained me.

"Getting out of scrapes is therefore, my speciality, and you will admit that this is a desirable quality in these days, when you have no means for knowing what is lurking round the corner. In fact, I am a born 'escapologist'.

"The candidates for the post you offer must have a sound knowledge of English. Agreed. I have an almost terrifying command over that elusive language. Every word in my vocabulary has a specified duty attached to it. I have written hundreds of stories and articles, to prove which I can hold any day, a ONE MAN SHOW in Rejection slips!

"And lastly, you require your man to be very capable, and of a pushing nature. Capability is written on my face, in every furrow, every wrinkle, every twitching muscle. People make way for me when I tramp the roads, or if they don't, I just push them aside, in conformity with my pushing nature. Phew, the terrible heat. Unbearable, absolutely, don't you think? So when shall we start work?"

In spite of the boss swooning on reading this, your installation in his office is almost certain. For remember again, every normal, peaceful, human being has a sneaking unexpressed admiration for a fellow who can talk like a devil, act like a bigger devil, dominate crowds, and attack mothers-in-law singlehanded.

My own experience in the field of job-hunting is not uninteresting. After being interviewed by scores of prospective employers, including officious chappariss, whose faces are screwed into one perpetual question mark, I was proclaimed unfit to decorate the premises. What has amused me most during these quests for jobs is that every applicant has to pass a preliminary test in personal appearance conducted solely by the office peon, before he is allowed to enter the sacred premises. It would appear that the onus of selecting candidates rested solely on him!

However in spite of my vast knowledge about most aspects of application writing, I have always been missing the bus to Employment. It may be partly owing to my application falling into the hands of bald, confirmed bachelors, seedy widowers, or downright henpecks. Dash it, I think you had better not refer to the mother-in-law of the employer, after all, in your application. There may even be some queer guys among bosses who are actually fond of this, their domestic affliction!!

TWO EFFECTS AND A CAUSE

(Continued from Page 2)

anything good where a woman was concerned. And Anglo-Indians! He would pray for their wretchedness. The people whom the East did not want and the West would not have. What a curse one of them had been to him. He hoped she would suffer.

Then Uncle Achyut died. It was as much due to his failing health as to lack of proper medical attendance. Ananth was grieved. The uncle who had brought him up, educated him and done so much for him had died earlier than was his due because of his incapacity to earn. He cursed the girl. The day he set eyes on her, misfortune had descended on him. May God shower his wrath on her also; he wished.

Days went by. Achyut's death had lessened the expenditure. The brothers started saving money. The need for it would be urgent and Ananth, still bitter at his misfortune, wanted to be prepared for a needy hour.

At the end of two years, they had put by five hundred rupees. Then the tuition, which Ananth was giving, ceased. Two of the boys passed out to college and the third was being sent to a boarding school. So Ananth was without a job again. The two years that had gone by had been full of misery and privation. Often he had felt the pangs of hunger. Cold weather found him inadequately clothed. His truncated right arm was a constant reminder of his ill-luck—Ananth always thought that his good act to the Anglo-Indian girl was the main cause. He cursed her roundly.

Sivaram was an energetic youth. The loss of his brother's job set him thinking. What could they do. The two years as a shop assistant had shown him what a profit a small capital could give. He mooted the point to his brother. The five hundred they had put by could do for a start. But Ananth was afraid. He was not so sure. He was averse to gambling their entire savings. But Sivaram was a clever talker. Ananth agreed at last seeing no other solution. The way in which Sivaram put it to him—of easy money for the energetic worker—was tempting. The prospect of greater comfort is never more inviting than when one is afflicted with his wants. So Ananth surrendered.

Their shop was not a success in the first month. The second months income covered the expenses. The third brought in a small profit. By the end of six months it was standing on its own legs. A year went by. Then another. Success smiled on the brothers. They were owners of three big stores. Money was pouring in. Sivaram, everyone said, had the Magic Midas touch. The end of the third year made them wealthy. Two top class hotels were run under their management. A year later a textile mill was added to their property. A couple of years passed by and they were figures to be reckoned with in the financial world. At the end of six years they were right on top.

Ananth thought of the years gone by. The stump on his right arm reminded him of the accident. He would still have been a stenographer but for the accident. Then his thoughts went back to the job he had refused. But

for that girl, he would have still been with the Shipping Agents. Yet, in the years before his prosperity, he had cursed her day in and day out. He wondered what she was doing now—

By a curious coincidence a juggling in the financial world Ananth became owner of a majority of the shares in the very Shipping Agency, (which was a limited concern) where he would have still been a stenographer but for the girl. He became the Chairman of the Board of Directors and in that capacity visited the firm. He remembered his first visit there ten years earlier. The Manager had changed during the intervening period but the stenographer had not. He recognised her immediately but she did not know him. She had been so much on his mind during the ten long years, specially during the years of his misery. He requisitioned her services on some pretext. After dictating some letters, he made some formal enquiries, in the role of a Shareholder ensuring the welfare of his employees.

"I have been here for ten years. Sir," she replied his first query.

"Are you happy?" he asked.

"I must say I am contented. I have so few worries."

"Are you married and have you any children?" He asked her more in a patronising tone. No curiosity was visible in it.

"My husband is in the Railway. I have a boy and two girls. I thank the Lord everyday for the goodluck. He has showered upon me. From the day I stepped into this office, I have had no wants. I thank...."

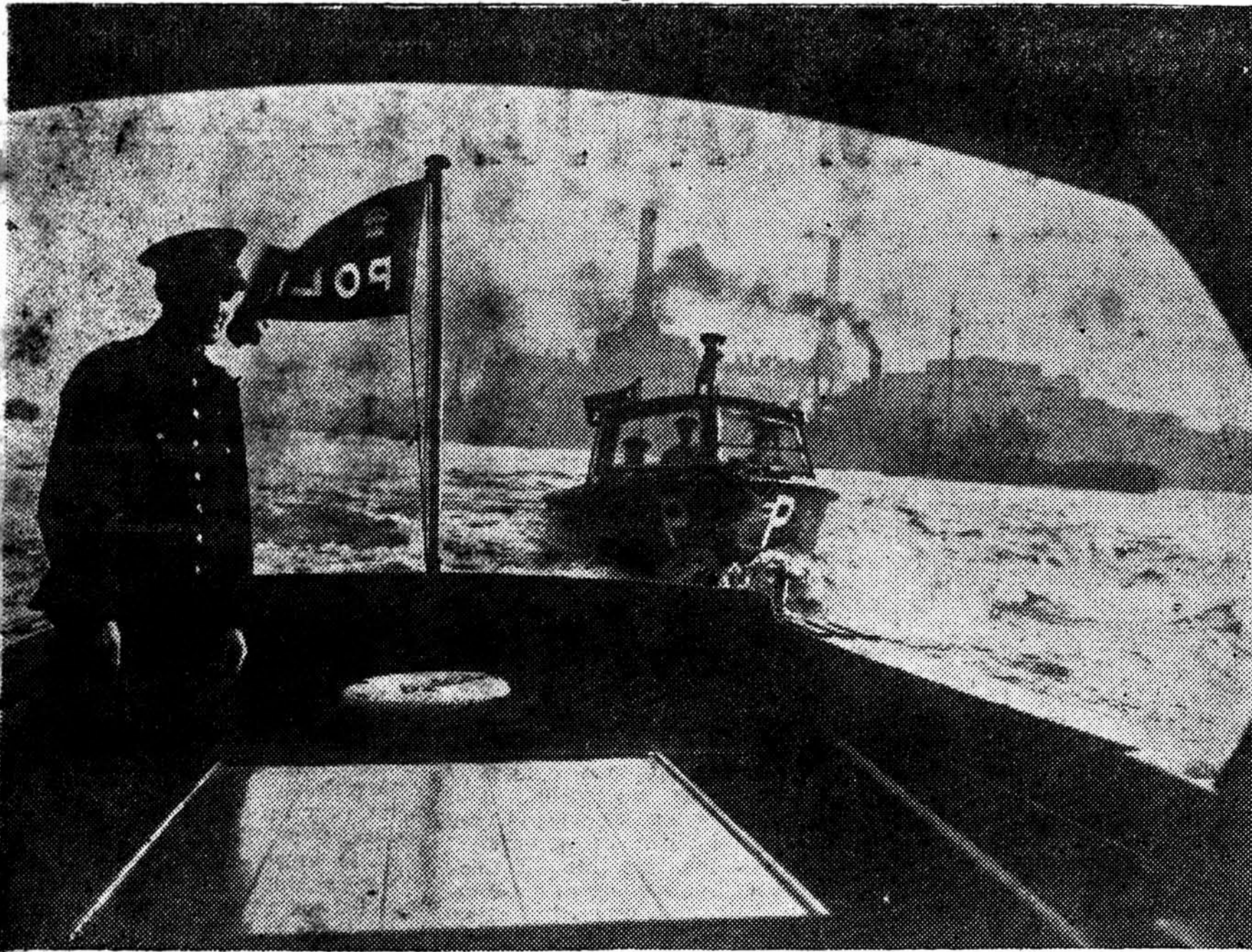
"I am glad you are thankful to your employers," Ananth interrupted her. He knew how he had been indirectly

responsible for her present contentment. The thought made him happy.

"I would never have got this job, Sir," she went on, "If the young man who was actually offered the job had accepted it. He stood down in my favour, perhaps seeing my greater need. I could never fathom the real reason for such a sacrifice on his part. Perhaps he had what they call a sixth sense by which he came to know of my needs. Whatever was the reason, his innate goodness will never be forgotten by me as long as there is life in my body. I pray to God every night that wherever he is, the Lord should keep him from want. I feel that he is happy now and the thought gives me happiness.... "She spoke as if she had forgotten her surroundings, and started as if coming out of a reverie." I am sorry sir, I have let myself run on without realising that I must be boring you with my prattle."

Bored indeed! What a strange world it is. At every turn of bad luck he had been cursing this woman, who had been and still was, unknown to him, praying for his happiness. Her sincerity touched him. How ignorant he had been of goodness of the world around him. He had been cursing this stranger, when in fact he should have been praying for her welfare—she who was, unknown to herself, the indirect cause of all his prosperity and riches and present happiness. His little gesture of chivalry had borne undreamt of fruits.

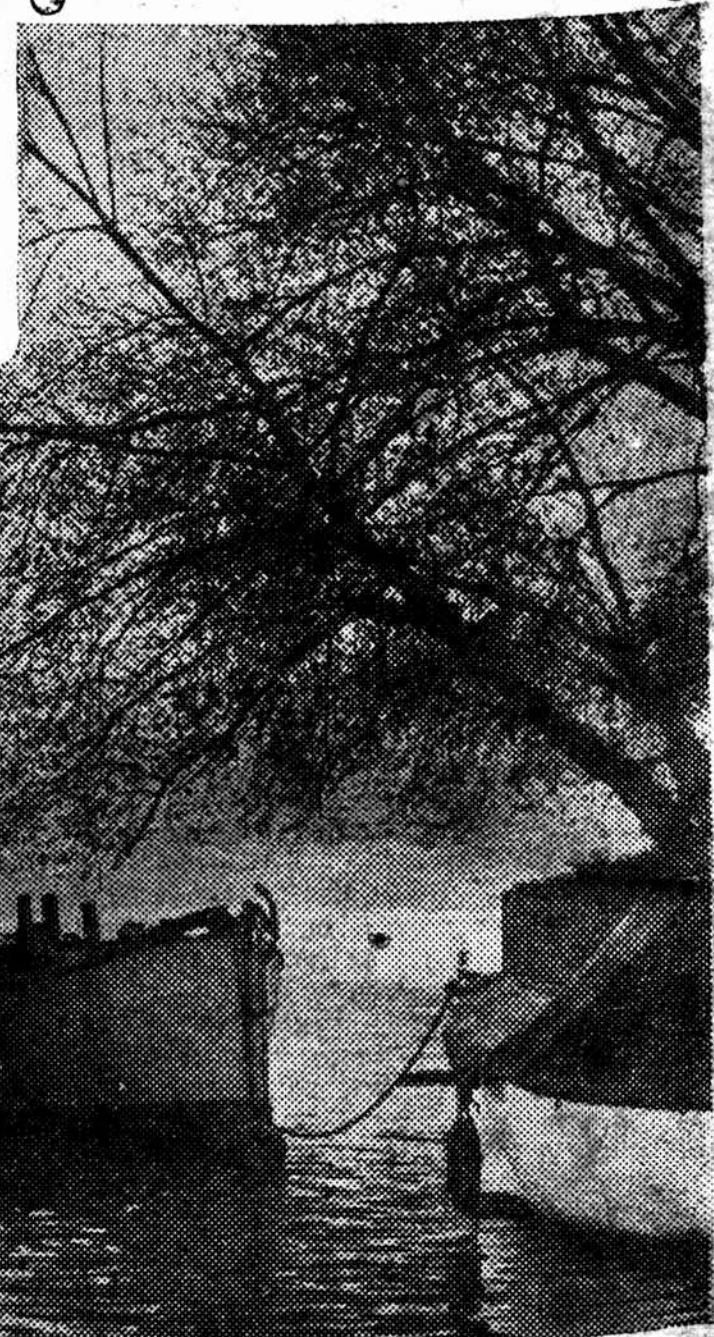
He checked the flow of his thoughts and said, "I am interested in what you say. I am glad that you should be generous to a man for his little act of kindness, which perhaps he never intended. The knowledge of that makes one proud of the richness of the human spirit."



London's River Police— Oldest Force In Britain

(Left) The thirty-six miles of river is patrolled day and night by forty-nine launches operating from five stations.

(Below) By the quieter, tree shaded water near Battersea Park their main job is to keep an eye on private craft and to secure their moorings.



They Fought Pirates On The Thames

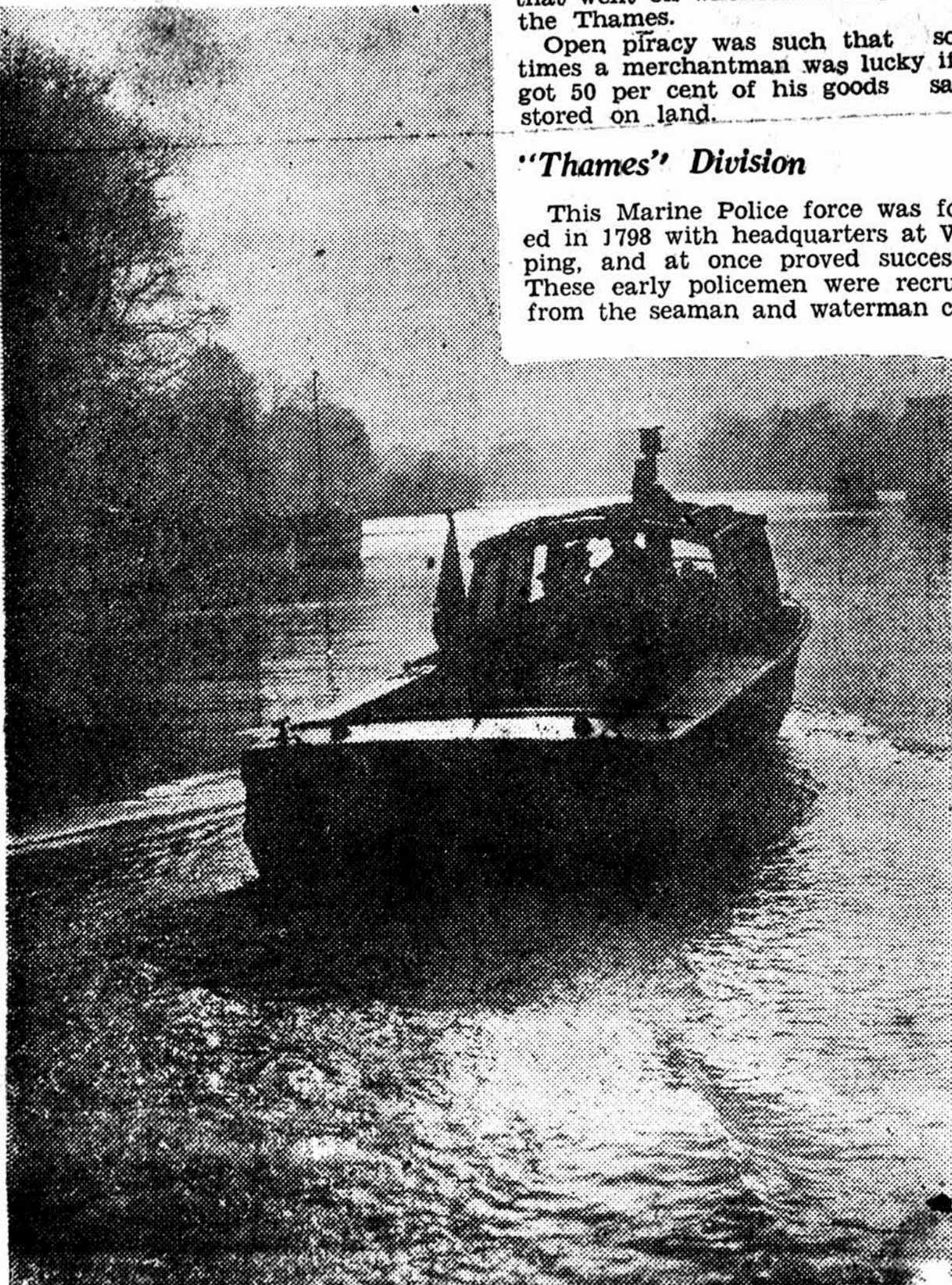
By P. H. Fearnley

How many people are aware of the existence of "Thames" Division, a highly efficient section of the 23 divisions of the Metropolitan Police, responsible for 36 miles of the river?

The Division has a long, eventful history, being the first police force formed in Great Britain, to be taken later as a model for London's Metropolitan Police.

It was the West India Company of Merchantmen who first conceived the

(Below) It looks like peace up the river but some one's felonious little plans are maturing and policemen cannot relax.



idea of forming their own band of men to try to check the incredible amount of looting of their cargoes that went on whenever a ship entered the Thames.

Open piracy was such that sometimes a merchantman was lucky if he got 50 per cent of his goods safely stored on land.

"Thames" Division

This Marine Police force was formed in 1798 with headquarters at Wapping, and at once proved successful. These early policemen were recruited from the seaman and waterman class-

es and proved to be tougher and more astute than the gangs of ruffians who ravaged the Thames. Row boats were their only transport, but the police could use their cutlasses and fists to great effect if a situation got out of hand.

Eventually the gangs were broken up, many being transported. By 1839 this old Marine Police was incorporated in the Metropolitan Police Force as the "Thames" Division.

Floating Station

Headquarters are still at Wapping, though they are now in a pleasant stone building. Originally the police stations were hulks; the only floating station still remaining is at Waterloo Pier. Here, because of the low para-

pet of Waterloo Bridge, the highest percentage of world-be suicides is dealt with. No one has a chance for long in the cold, powerful currents of the Thames, and it is impossible to swim against the tide.

Immediately the alarm is given, a launch—always equipped with drags, buoyant cushions, salvage gear and first-aid equipment—shoots off, manned by a crew of three. The unfortunate person is hauled out, carbon dioxide is pumped into him, and back at Waterloo Pier, he is stripped and plunged into a hot bath to restore circulation. A woman is put into the bath clothed, so as to waste no time until another woman can be found to attend. No efforts can prevent su-

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In the busy lower pool of the Port of London the River Police may have to catch runaway barges, deal with vessels in collision or fires on ships and wharves.

